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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXII., No. 20 (Series No. 1477).

PAGE	PAGE
Association Affairs 755	Legal Reports 750
Australian Proprietaries 744	Marriage 753
Bankruptcies and Fail- ures 751	New Companies and Company News 752
Births 753	Observations and Reflec- tions 745
Business Changes 758	Peppermint Oil, Adul- terated 770
Canadian Formulary ... 749	Personalities 754
Chemical Society 766	Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony 770
Colonial and Foreign News 736	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: Council Meeting ... 763
Coming Events 759	Poisonings 758
Corner for Students 732	Poisons and Pharmacy Bill Joint Committee 737
Correspondence 767	Prescription Problem ... 757
Deaths 753	Royal Society 756
Deed of Arrangement ... 752	Scotch News 735
Drug-trade Appeal Fund 757	Society of Chemical In- dustry 767
Editorial Comments:	Trade-marks Applied for 770
The Joint Committee 746	Trade Notes 758
Chemist-Opticians ... 747	Trade Report 759
The Sugar-duty 747	Welsh News 735
Exports and Imports 748	Westminster Wisdom ... 757
Notes 748	Wills, Recent 754
English News 732	
French News 735	
Gazette 752	
Information Wanted ... 744	
Irish News 734	
Japanese Jottings 766	

THE NEW WORLD ISSUE.

Exporters of chemicals, drugs, and druggists' sundries to Canada, the United States, South America, and the West Indies will have a unique business opportunity in the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

of May 23.

That issue is specially produced to promote trade in British goods in these countries, and many buyers will be addressed on that occasion who are outside the usual sphere of influence. The increasing importance of these countries as buyers is recognised by business men all the world over, and British manufacturers of chemists' goods should avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity to counteract the activities of foreign competitors. Business announcements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of that date will be read by all likely buyers of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, toilet-preparations, soaps, and druggists' sundries in the New World in addition to regular subscribers of this journal at home and abroad. For particulars regarding space, etc., advertisers should write at once to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

USERS of Schiff's reagent are asked to communicate their experiences (p. 767).

PARTICULARS of the will of the late Mr. Alfred Bowne Scott are given on p. 754.

THE exact terms of the injunction in the Violet Oatmeal Soap case are given on p. 750.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITS at the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court are described on p. 732.

SOME NOTES on the career of Miss G. H. Wren, who has been awarded the Pereira Medal, are given on p. 754.

SOME historical particulars of the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories are given on p. 745.

THE VIEWS of the President of the Board of Education on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill are noted on pp. 755 and 756.

THERE is little of pharmaceutical interest among the pictures at the Royal Academy this year, but that little is mentioned on p. 732.

MR. TIMOTHY WHITE, the founder of the well-known South of England retail drug business, died the other day at an advanced age (p. 753).

AN Appeal has been lodged in the thorium nitrate dispute recently heard in the Law Courts, and the latest proceedings are mentioned on p. 750.

THOSE who are interested in fermentation will find a note on the effect of yeast juices on sugars in our report of the last meeting of the Chemical Society (p. 766).

PEPPERMINT OIL containing about 50 per cent. of petroleum is at present on the English market. Mr. E. J. Parry warns buyers about this impudent adulteration (p. 770).

MR. BALMANNO SQUIRE, an authority on skin-diseases, whose recent letters on compound liquorice-powder have interested C. & D. readers, died last week. He was a son of the late Mr. Peter Squire. An account of his career is given on p. 753.

CHEMIST-OPTICIANS and other chemists who desire to cultivate spectacle-fitting as a profitable side-line will find the new examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company fully explained on p. 747. The "Lancet" criticises the proposals.

THE RESOLUTION of the Veterinary Medical Association of Ireland against the extension of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to Ireland is given on p. 734. There is also given a list of coroners who object to relaxing the restrictions on the sale of arsenic.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION at Shepherd's Bush was opened by the Prince of Wales on Thursday. The Exhibition is fairly well advanced as a spectacle, but for the purposes of technical study all the exhibits are not yet complete, and we reserve observations on them until they are.

THE FEATURES of the week among drugs and chemicals include a reduction in quicksilver and a substantial advance in shellac. Ammon. carb. wintergreen oil, and turpentine are also higher. Menthol is steadier; on the easier to lower side are camphor, lemon oil, Cochin ginger, guinea grains, castor and coconut oils, and codeine (p. 759).

THE HON. F. C. GRIMWADE, of Melbourne, is now in London, and has favoured us with an interview in regard to the proposals about proprietary medicines. He tells us that Messrs. Glover and Kenningham have done well, and that the suggestion for declaration of formulæ for secret medicines will not be required (p. 744).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND) devoted its last sitting chiefly to an account of the first sittings of the Joint Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Mr. John Smith (president) and Mr. W. F. Wells (vice-president) told (in unsugarcoated language) how the Committee first refused them a hearing, and, when evidence from the Society was admitted, how witnesses' testimony was curtailed (p. 763).

THE JOINT COMMITTEE on the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill met on Tuesday, the witnesses examined being Mr. J. R. Young, Mr. J. R. Hill, Mr. L. S. Tipper, Mr. Samuel Gibson, Mr. Lewis (solicitor to the Army and Navy Stores), Mr. Wansbrough (Hodder & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Upton (for the Apothecaries Society), and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. We report the evidence fully (p. 737). No more witnesses are to be called. In commenting upon the inquiry we indicate that the majority of the Committee are in favour of the agricultural poisons proposal and Lord Ebury's clause, which permits companies to use the 1868 Act titles, but not those of the 1852 Act (p. 746). Amendments of and opposition to the proposals of the Bill are now the order of the day.

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

THIS section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1868, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates, to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The premises of Mr. C. Gerring, chemist and druggist, New Romney, were broken into on May 8, 17s. 6d. being taken from the till, while a cash-box containing 8l. was overlooked.

In his report for the quarter ended March 31, the Public Analyst of Camberwell (Dr. Frank L. Teed) complains that fewer samples were taken than in any of the three previous quarters, and that not a single drug of over 800 in the British Pharmacopœia was taken.

At the meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom at the Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street, W., on May 13, Mr. Woolley, of Manchester, stated that the proposed P.O. telephone rates mean an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The action for alleged libel brought by Messrs. Christopher Thomas & Bros., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, of Bristol, against the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., as proprietors of the "Daily Mail," for remarks made in an article printed during the negotiations for the proposed combination of soap-makers, has been settled.

Reporting to the Holborn Borough Council, the medical officer of health states that he is still of opinion that formalin tablets act as an efficient disinfectant for rooms. With regard to potassium permanganate, experiments have proved this to be a very efficient and cheap disinfectant and deodorant for surface use, even when diluted. The Public Health Committee are to obtain a supply of formalin tablets from Middleton Bros. at 1l. 15s. per cwt.

The Hungarian Exhibition.

The annual Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, S.W., which was opened on May 9, deals with the products and resources of Hungary. In the educational section there are one or two exhibits which will interest chemists. These were explained to a party of Press-men on May 8 by Professor Béla Angustin, lecturer in pharmacy in the University of Budapest, who was assisted by Professor H. G. Greenish. It appears that part of the course for pharmacy students consists in the preparation of a definite number of pharmaceutical preparations, the mounting of a large number of *materia medica* specimens, and the collection and mounting of plants. Sets of these are on show. The pharmaceutical specimens seem to cover the range of galenicals—pills, extracts, plasters, etc.—and include

"globuli," a class of preparations which survives in this country in such things as Gascoigne's balls. The plants and *materia medica* specimens are very carefully mounted, the features of each being well shown. Near this exhibit there is a wall-case filled with finely mounted specimens of the Hungarian flora. These have been arranged by Dr. A. Richter, director of the Botanical Institute and garden of the University of Kolozsvár. We noticed in another showcase a quantity of paprika shown by Pálffy Bros., of Szeged. Another section of the Exhibition is devoted to agriculture and forestry, and includes among the exhibits jars of dried herbs and a large quantity of honey. There is also a stand devoted to Hunyadi Janos water.

Fires.

On May 8 a fire broke out in the cellar of a shop in Burnley Road, Padiham, occupied by Mr. Peter Hitchon, chemist and druggist, but it was extinguished by the fire brigade before much damage was done.

The plucky efforts of a young lady named Yates prevented a serious fire at Stockport, on May 11. The outbreak occurred shortly after midnight at the warehouse of Kay Bros., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, St. Petersburg, and Miss Yates was awakened by the smell of burning. It was found that a quantity of rubbish had caught fire, and, having telephoned for the police, Miss Yates assisted her father with a hose-jet in playing on the flames. The place was full of smoke, but the lady pluckily held her position, and by the time the brigade arrived the two had the outbreak well in hand.

Academical.

There is a distinct dearth of pharmaceutical subjects among the Royal Academy pictures at Burlington House this year. One of the most striking oils is "Mrs. Alfred Mond and her children" (158)—a panel decoration by Mr. Solomon. The wife of the well-known M.P. and alkali-manufacturer and her pretty children make an effective group, and the picture receives a considerable share of public attention. "Sir Francis Laking" (348) is shown in his robes by Mr. Seymour Lucas, and Mr. Walter Oules has a portrait (975) of "T. Pridgin Teale, Esq., F.R.S." The most-discussed picture is, of course, "Sentence of Death" (428), by the Hon. John Collier. The art of creating mystery in the subject is responsible for a large share of the popularity of Mr. Collier's pictures, and this year the usual newspaper discussions have heralded the subtlety of the artist's meaning. Needless to say, the painting is faultless. The physician seated at his desk gazing compassionately at the stricken young man upon whom he has pronounced sentence, looks the Harley Street specialist to the life. The accessories are apparently a microscope, a stethoscope, and a galvanic battery, but these are quite unobtrusive. This is the picture that holds the multitude, for the much-debated question during the past week or so has been, "From what disease is the young man suffering?" The artist (wise in his generation) will not tell. "The Nitrate Ship" (914), by Mr. Somerscales, has a Mincing Lane flavour, but it looks to the callous outsider just like any other ship in full sail. Manufacturers of hair-restorers may find a passing interest in "A Woman's Glory" (854), by Mr. H. J. Stock; while pharmacists botanically inclined will find many flower studies of varying merit among the oils and water-colours. In the Lecture Room there are a marble bust of "Dr. J. H. Jackson, F.R.S." (1848), by Mr. Hampton; two silver medals (1878), "Sir W. Crookes, F.R.S." and "Sir James Dewar, F.R.S." by Miss Ethel A. C. Bower; and a silver medalion, "Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S., LL.D.," (1923), by Mr. A. Bruce Joy.

British Optical Association.

The annual meeting and dinner of this Association is to be held in Glasgow on May 20. Tickets (7s. 6d. gentlemen, 5s. ladies) are obtainable from Mr. J. McLaughlin, 172 West Regent Street, Glasgow. Considerable interest is being taken in the election of five members of Council for the ensuing year. There are sixteen nominations, of whom eight are chemists—Messrs. James Abbott (Glasgow), H. P. Arthur (Glasgow), James Crombie (Glasgow), R. Inglis (Glasgow), A. H. Jeffrey (Govan), T. Scott (Partick), W. Thomson (Glasgow), and R. Tocher (Glasgow). The

report, which covers a period of eighteen months, mentions the unusually large law expenses to which the Association has been put during the year in defending and promoting actions for libel.

Explosions.

Three students at the Strand School (King's College, London) were burned by the bursting of a bottle containing sulphuric acid during a chemistry lecture on May 8. A cylinder of compressed carbon-dioxide gas was connected by a rubber tube with the bottle of sulphuric acid, and the tap of the cylinder being stiff the lecturer could not turn it without difficulty. When at length it did move, the gas passed into the bottle too rapidly, and the sulphuric acid was sprayed over the classroom. Eight students were splashed with the acid, but only three at all seriously.

An extraordinary explosion of gas in a house in Barnstaple did considerable damage to the shop of Mr. W. J. Shepperd, chemist and druggist, on the opposite side of the street. One of Mr. Shepperd's plate-glass shop windows was almost completely demolished by splintered glass from the windows of the house in which the explosion occurred. Several of the porcelain letters on the fascia were destroyed, and the side door was pitted with fragments of glass. Several articles in the shop window were smashed, as well as three panes of glass in the window on the first floor. Fortunately no one was injured.

Poor-law Notes.

At a meeting of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians on May 14 the following items were considered:

That, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, the amount deducted under that Act from the salary of Miss Clara M. Fox while Dispenser for the South Infirmary and for the Workhouse of this Parish (15*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*) be repaid to her—the resignation of her appointment having been due to illness.

That for the appointment of a Dispenser, as successor to Miss C. M. Fox, it be stipulated in the advertisement that candidates to be eligible must not exceed the age of 35 years; and may be either male or female.

That the general hours of duty for the Dispensers from June 11 to August 11 be from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

That the inclusive salary for the office of Dispenser be in accordance with the scale last adopted by the Local Government Board, viz.: 120*l.* per annum, rising after four years to 140*l.* per annum, and then by increments of 10*l.* every two years to 180*l.* per annum.

In the Thames Valley.

The pharmacy feature of the moment is window-displays of photographic apparatus and materials.

Mr. M. Collinson, of Kingston, whose right to the title "Canine Specialist" was denied on appeal to the High Courts recently, died last week.

The shop occupied by Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., at Electric Parade, Surbiton, has now been closed. A new branch is to be opened near the main entrance to the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.

The committee of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association have made final arrangements for the annual launch trip, which takes place on June 17. The party start from Kingston, alighting for tea at Chertsey Lock. A number of tickets will be allotted to members of the Western Chemists' and Guildford Associations, as they have expressed a desire to join.

Drugs from Hucksters.

The public analyst for the county of Stafford, in his quarterly report, states that two samples (unofficially obtained) of "tartaric acid" which he had examined turned out to be cream of tartar and effervescent saline respectively. These were brought from hucksters, and this showed the undesirability of people who knew nothing at all about drugs dealing in them. Although in the case under consideration no great harm would result from such a substitution, one could imagine cases where it might have been very serious.

Contracts.

Doncaster Rural District Council.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for Izal, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; Mr. James Hastie, Doncaster, for liquid disinfectant, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal., and disinfecting powder, at 4*s.* per cwt.

Newport and Monmouthshire Hospitals.—Messrs. Ferris & Co., Bristol, for drugs for the year. The contract for the supply of dressings has been divided between Messrs. Robinson & Sons, of Chesterfield, and Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., of Birmingham.

West Ham Town Council.—F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., sulphate of alumina, 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Middleton Bros., carbonate of soda, 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; caustic potash, 1*l.* 8*s.* per ton; glycerin, 6*s.* 9*d.* per gal.; calcium chloride, 10*s.* per cwt. (all provisionally accepted for the Electricity Department).

Folkestone Town Council have decided to obtain medicines, etc., for the hospital from local chemists in turn. For this year Messrs. Giles & Son, Guildhall Street, have been selected; for the next year Mr. J. E. Mallinson, chemist and druggist, Cheriton Road; and for the third year Mr. J. Stainer, pharmaceutical chemist, Sandgate Road.

London County Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfecting powder ("Sanitas Soldis"), 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for disinfecting fluid (ordinary "Ialine"), 10½*d.* per gal.; Middleton Bros., for chloride of lime and commercial sulphuric acid, 8*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for carbolic acid, 11*s.* 8*d.*—all for the use of the asylums.

The Contract Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board has not yet decided as to which kind of the waterproof sheetings so far tried should be adopted for future use, and the Board will ask the L.G.B. to assent to the purchase of further supplies without advertising for tenders for another three months while tests are being continued. The following tenders have been accepted by the Board: For surgical appliances, Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons; the Hospitals & General Contracts Co., Ltd.; Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons; Messrs. Down Bros.; and Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. For waterproof sheeting, India-rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.

Sheffield Notes.

Councillor A. Russell Fox has been elected an overseer of the townships of Sheffield and Ecclesall for the ensuing year.

Mr. Rowland Dixon, pharmaceutical chemist, narrowly escaped an unwelcome intruder in his Endcliffe pharmacy one day last week, a motor-car, out of control, being only prevented by an intervening lamp-post from running into his premises.

The "Sheffield Evening Telegraph" on Wednesday reproduced a photograph of the President of the local Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, and referred to the *C. & D.*'s description (*C. & D.*, March 21, p. 455) of Mr. Antcliffe as a "cosmopolitan" in pharmaceutical matters.

The report of the city analyst for the quarter ended March 31 showed that 207 samples were analysed, including six of compound liquorice, all of which were genuine. Of six samples of sweet nitre five were in accordance with the B.P., but the remaining sample was practically destitute of ethyl nitrite. In his annual report the analyst states that 809 samples were examined during the year, including twenty-nine samples of camphorated oil, twenty-five of compound liquorice-powder, twenty-nine of sweet spirit of nitre, one of paregoric, and seventy-one of spirit.

Cricket.

A League match between clubs representing Barronetta and Potter & Clarke was played on the ground of the first-named club on May 9. P. & C. winning rather easily. The full scores were: P. & C., eighty-five for six; Barronetta, thirty.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club played Leicester Victoria C.C. on May 7 at Aylestone Park. Batting first the chemists made 69, of which T. C. Peberdy scored 31. Victoria did much worse, owing to the excellent bowling of Miles, Smith, and Chawner, and their total was only 19, the chemists thus winning the first game of the season by 50 runs.

"Daily Chronicle" C.C. v. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., C.C.—Played at Dulwich on May 9, and, after an exciting game, resulted in a win for the "Chronicle" by 3 runs. The newspaper team batted first, and compiled 59. The chances of the Baiss team were considerably lessened owing to their captain, Mr. H. E. Fifield, having an epileptic

seizure while fielding. Some good batting was shown by Saunders and Tout, and in the end their total reached 36.

Heron C.C. v. Burgoyne C.C.—These teams met in a League match at Wadham Lodge on May 9, which ended in a win for the Heron club by 6 runs. Burgoyne's batted first, but made a feeble display against the bowling of Cullen, who captured five wickets for 11, and performed the "hat trick." "Heron" did not fare much better against Dealtry's bowling, for the Burgoyne captain captured seven wickets for 21. Scores: Heron, 29; Burgoyne, 23.

The Blood-mixture.

Two brothers, named Samuel and George Chadwick, were charged at the Manchester City Police Court on May 8 with obtaining money by false pretences from shopkeepers in the Blackley district. The evidence showed that the prisoners resided at Rochdale, and manufactured a medical remedy in a dolly tub in an outhouse, which they put up in empty whisky bottles and labelled it "Blood, Stomach and Liver," and the price—2s. a bottle. There were no directions on the bottle, the only other matter being the words, "If this suits you recommend it to your friends." The prisoners (travelling in a horse and van) called on confectioners and small shopkeepers, inducing them to become agents, and to lay in stocks at 1s. 6d. per bottle. An assurance was given in each case that a list of customers already secured would be sent on the next day. Such lists were never sent, and that was the fraudulent pretence. The police evidence described the discovery of the dolly tub, the bottles, and a number of handbills setting forth the virtues of "Chadwick's Blood Mixture," "The great blood-making liquid food." The police at Rochdale had been inundated with letters of complaint against the prisoners. Samuel Chadwick was fined 5*l.* and costs, and the younger prisoner was discharged.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., has been elected on the Committee of the Belfast Branch of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland, has been appointed a magistrate for the City of Belfast.

Mr. D. W. Elliott, M.P.S.I., Shaftesbury Square, Belfast, has unexpectedly received a walk-over in the Windsor Ward Poor-law election, the four candidates nominated against him having withdrawn. Mr. Elliott previously represented the ward.

Mr. W. B. Conyngham, F.C.S., second son of Mr. Henry Conyngham, of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., has obtained an important position with Messrs. Bengers' Food, Ltd., Manchester, and his colleagues last week presented him with a fine diamond ring and gold watch-chain. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wm. Hayes, the senior member of the firm, the gift was presented by Sir Thomas Robinson, J.P., in the presence of about sixty members of the staff. Sir Thomas referred to the good feeling that had always existed between Mr. Conyngham and his colleagues, and expressed the hope that in his new and important position he would attain the greatest possible success and prosperity. It was very gratifying to the firm to find that out of several hundred applicants from all parts of the Kingdom a member of the staff of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson had been selected by Messrs. Bengers. Mr. Conyngham suitably responded.

The Joint Committee's Inquiry.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and Mr. W. J. Rankin (Secretary) visited London on Friday, May 8, in connection with the Government Poisons Bill. They saw several members of Parliament about the matter, including Mr. Idris, and subsequently interviewed Lord Haversham, Chairman of the Joint Committee, at his town resi-

dence in Grosvenor Square. His Lordship was given a great deal of information as to the difference in the pharmacy laws of Great Britain and Ireland, and strong reasons were presented to him why Ireland should not be included in any contemplated legislation for Great Britain. His Lordship appeared greatly interested in the points put before him, and promised to place them before the rest of the Committee. He said that he had thought the evidence, so far as Ireland was concerned, was closed, but he would be delighted if Mr. Gibson could remain in London and give evidence before the Committee on the resumption of its sittings. Mr. Gibson at once consented to do so; and Mr. Rankin, on behalf of the Society, thanked his Lordship for his kindness in receiving the deputation.

The following is the resolution passed by the Council of the Veterinary Medical Association of Ireland at a meeting held on May 7, and referred to in the report of the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, on p. 763:

That we, the Council of the Veterinary Medical Association of Ireland, having considered the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and the proposal to extend the provisions to Ireland, do hereby strongly express our disapproval of the measure, and consequently the proposed extension to this country. We consider that the present restrictions on the sale of poisons are necessary to give security to both the human and the animal population. To place the sale of preparations which are poisonous in the hands of persons who are untrained—which appears to be contemplated by the Bill—strikes at this security, and admits of the handling of arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, and similar substances for agricultural purposes, especially sheep-dipping, by such untrained persons. We further express the opinion that the dipping of sheep for the eradication of sheep-scab or destruction of vermin in the fleece, can be effected without recourse to the poisonous preparations above named, as the end can be attained by the use of one of the many preparations of the non-poisonous type now upon the market.

A letter to the same effect has also been received by the Council from Mr. A. E. Mettam, principal of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

The Coroners from whom letters have been received (see p. 763) expressing opinions that the present restrictions on the sale of poisons should not be relaxed, are Mr. W. H. Atkinson (Lurgan division, co. Armagh), Mr. John A. Peel (Mid-Armagh), Mr. M. Pelly (co. Galway), Mr. R. Rice (co. Cork), Mr. T. Lillis (co. Clare), Dr. P. G. MacHale (co. Mayo), Mr. F. F. Cullinan (Emmis), Dr. P. O'Callaghan (North Donegal), Mr. J. D. McDonogh (Dunmore, co. Galway), Dr. A. Mussen (co. Antrim), Dr. P. J. Cleary (Kilmallock), Mr. J. Frost (East Clare), Mr. A. Blake (Cork), Mr. H. T. Dennehy (Youghal), Mr. L. A. Byrne (Dublin), Mr. J. B. A. Porter (co. Tyrone), Mr. E. Cosgrave (North Kildare), Mr. John Corcoran (Birr division, King's Co.), M. H. S. Morris (Coleraine), Mr. J. Kelly (Mayo), Mr. M. J. Horgan (co. Cork), Mr. Ed. Cummins (South Tipperary), Dr. P. J. O'Hagan (co. Louth), Mr. D. Walshe (South Kilkenny), Dr. M. D. Cray (Longford), Mr. C. G. Cottingham (co. Galway), Mr. J. Eyrne Hackett (co. Kilkenny), Mr. James Murray (East Wicklow), Mr. T. F. Higgins (Queen's Co.).

Business Items.

Mr. Bernard Hiron, L.P.S.I., late of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., pharmacists, Dublin, has opened a pharmacy at Rathmines Road, Rathmines.

Messrs. Kynoch's, Ltd., Arklow, have decided to erect additional buildings for the purpose of making sheep-dip and further developing the manufacture of chemicals.

A Woman's Position.

Miss C. M. Jessop, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned her position as dispenser to the South Dublin Union, and the vacancy is announced at a salary of 80*l.* per annum. A woman pharmacist, writing to the Dublin newspapers, urges that the position should again be filled by a woman.

Empties Missing.

At the meeting of the Carrickmacross Board of Guardians the Clerk submitted an account for empties from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, of Dublin, for 3*l.* 18s. 9*d.*, and which, he stated, was disputed. Dr. McKenna wrote that all the empties in his district had been returned, but apparently

there is no receipt for them from the railway company. The Chairman said the medical officers were responsible, and would pay for the empties.

The Newry Board of Guardians have been informed by their contractors, Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, that some empties from the Forkhill and Mullaglass dispensaries have been received since complaint was made. Sometimes empties arrive without an indication of the dispensary from which they are sent.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmacy Legislation.

In connection with the Montrose Burghs election a meeting was addressed at Arbroath on May 8 by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland; and after the meeting Mr. Andrew Naysmith, chemist, Arbroath, had a conversation with him about pharmacy legislation, as a result of which Mr. Ure assured Mr. Naysmith that he would support the Pharmaceutical Society's contention that the principle of the qualified vendor of poisons should not be infringed by authorising local authorities to license unqualified persons, and that he would prevent the use of personal titles by partnerships and companies, and support the second reading of Mr. Winfrey's Bill. Mr. Ure thanked Mr. Naysmith for bringing the matter before him.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. William Alexander, chemist, Banff, has been appointed chemist to the Banff Parish Council.

It is rumoured that one of the local wholesale houses is shortly to be turned into a limited liability company.

The Elgin Parish Council have accepted the tender of Mr. John McWilliam, chemist, for the supply of medicines during the ensuing year.

Edinburgh.

Business is very quiet. Only the Exhibition and the tramcars appear to have plenty of custom.

Professor James M. Beattie, of Sheffield University, brings forward evidence in the "Edinburgh Medical Journal" for May to prove that acute rheumatism is of bacterial origin.

Dundee.

Mr. Alexander McHardy, chemist and druggist, is removing to 4 Wellgate, in consequence of his shop in Cowgate being included in the block about to be demolished under the city improvement scheme.

A number of Dundee chemists will take advantage of the holiday on Victoria Day, May 20, to visit the Scottish National Exhibition at Edinburgh.

The election fever which has been raging in Dundee did not benefit the drug-trade much beyond calls for voice-lozenges and remedies for hoarseness. One or two chemists improved the shining hour by devoting themselves to snapshot photography, with excellent results, financial and otherwise.

Glasgow Notes.

"A glorified seidlitz powder" was the name given in the Dumoon Court the other day to a marine fog-signal.

The heirs are wanted of Dr. James Wylie, who about 1870 carried on business and had a drug shop at 8 Wilson Street, Glasgow.

A new drug-business is to be opened shortly in Smith-hill Street, opposite the Cross, Paisley. Messrs. Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow, are fitting up the premises.

Business Changes.

Mr. A. W. Ritchie, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. W. Crockart, chemist and druggist, 198 High Street, Montrose.

Mr. William B. Reid, chemist and druggist, has begun business in the shop in Castletown, near Wick, lately occupied by Dr. MacLennan.

Personal.

Miss Margaret Wade, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned her position as dispenser and assistant in the Practical Materia Medica Class of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. Miss Mitchell has been appointed dispenser to the Society.

Mr. George Morison, of Peebles, whose death was announced last week, was born in Burntisland in 1831, and, after serving his apprenticeship in Edinburgh, he was assumed as partner by Mr. William McNab, of the Medical Hall, High Street, Peebles, and ultimately took over the business, which he sold in 1901 to Mr. James Walker, a former apprentice.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Owing to expiration of lease Kernick & Son, Ltd., have removed from 85 Bridge Street to 43 Edward Street, Cardiff.

Electric Snuff.

Several Cardiff tradesmen have been the victims recently of a senseless joke. What is popularly known as "electric snuff," but which is believed to be a compound of cowhage and lycopodium, has been sprinkled on shop floors, causing violent sneezing on the part of everyone who comes within its sphere of influence. One firm in Morgan's Arcade, who have been victimised four times, have offered a reward of 2*l.* for information that will lead to a conviction.

Grocers and Chemists.

Referring to the sale of chemists' goods in grocery establishments, the annual report of the Executive of the Pontypridd Grocers' Association states that apparently the strain which seemed to exist at one time between the chemists and the grocers with regard to certain articles which were sold by both is much relieved. In some quarters chemists and grocers have been making a kind of mutual advance to a common understanding. There is no reason why this spirit should not be cultivated (continues the report), especially in Wales, "where a grocer is compelled to keep certain articles which he is not at all anxious to sell, simply because customers will have their proprietaries at the grocer's." The same thing would apply to the chemist and the sale of certain teas. Stated broadly, "no grocer wishes to convert his grocery shop into a chemist's shop, and it is doing no violence to facts, surely, to assume that the profits which the chemist earns upon that which he sells are sufficiently liberal to enable him to put by an old-age pension without resorting to the sale of articles which are essentially those which should be sold in a grocer's shop. The chemist, of course, may have to sell, just as we have to sell, some things to convenience his customers rather than offend them, but, as with us so with them, there should be a discountenancing of transactions which poach upon other trade preserves."

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE.—M. Fortuné, of Béziers, proposes to add a "Commercial Branch" to the General Association of French Pharmacists. The general idea is to aid the individual pharmacist to compete with the commercial pharmacies (Anglice "company chemists") by co-operative purchase and manufacture. He proposes to bring up the matter later on at a general meeting of the Association. In the meantime he invites criticism and free expression of opinion as to whether the scheme is feasible and desirable. He notes that a Congress of Mutualist Pharmacists is to be held in Paris during April.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATION.—Eighty-seven local "Syndicates," or Pharmaceutical Associations, are now affiliated to the General Association of French Pharmacists. This number roughly corresponds to that of the French Departments, and, as a rule, each Department has its "Syndicate." There are, however, exceptions, as those

acquainted with France and French pharmacy will readily understand. The towns of Cannes and Grasse, for instance, are represented by a local association distinct from the "Alpes Maritimes" Syndicate, and Le Havre stands in proud independence, apart from the Seine Inférieure Association, which has naturally its headquarters in the rival town of Rouen. Rheims and Montpellier are likewise individually represented. On the other hand, several Departments sometimes group themselves into one association. The Sarthe, Orne, and Mayenne are thus grouped, the little Haute-Loire Department allies itself with the larger Loire, the Ardèche with the Drome, the Vaucluse with the Basses-Alpes, etc.

A QUESTION OF QUININE.—M. Ramigeon, President of the Algiers Pharmacists' Association (recently nominated, by Government decree, member of the Commission for studying the question of the quinine supply in Algeria), has presented a report to the Governor-General of Algeria on this subject, in which the numerous pharmacists of France's great oversea dependency are keenly interested. The pharmacists' position is a delicate one. Legally they have the monopoly of the sale of remedies, for Algeria is subject to French law, and the Act of Germinal is formal. On the other hand, the free supply of quinine to the indigent portion of the native population is an act of hygienic humanity which no pharmacist would willingly prevent or even inconvenience. The present system is threefold. Where a pharmacy is handy (within eight kilometres is the limit) the pharmacist must stock quinine bihydrochlorate, put up in the form of lozenges, and sell it at a tariff fixed by the authorities. At a distance of over eight kilometres from a pharmacy the doctor is required to stock the quinine, or if there is no doctor a "poor-box" (*boite de secours*) is supplied by the Civil Hospital of Mustapha (Algiers), and left in charge of some local functionary or notable. The pharmacists think the distance of eight kilometres (say, five miles) might be increased to twenty kilometres (say, twelve miles), that the sale by doctors should be confined to their own particular district, so as not to compete with pharmacists, and that responsible functionaries, and not independent "notables" should be entrusted with the care of boxes. It is felt that the pharmacists could and would, if called upon, be capable of supplying quinine equal both in quality and quantity to that purchased by the Mustapha administration from wholesale firms, and that the French principle of reserving the retailing of remedies to qualified pharmacists would then be respected south as well as north of the Mediterranean.

Colonial and Foreign News.

PHARMACY IN HOLLAND.—An application has been made to the Dutch Government, on behalf of pharmacists, to secure the closing of pharmacies on Sundays on the alternate principle.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN THE ARGENTINE.—The current issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" contains particulars of the Argentine law governing the importation of proprietary medicines, which is referred to in detail in our current *Diary*, p. 220.

IODINE FROM RUSSIA.—It is reported from Baku that a Mr. Charitchkoff has discovered that the water of certain wells in this district yields iodine in the proportion of several centigrams per litre. The "Tech. Viestnik" suggests that it may be a paying source of iodine.

SWEDISH PHARMACOPOEIA.—A new edition of this work (the ninth) will be published shortly. The Committee of Revision have considerably altered the text, and have brought preparations of opium and other potent remedies into accord with the International Committee's standards. It is expected that the microscopic examination of powders will be considerably detailed.

BRITISH TRADE-MARKS IN TURKEY.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey state that it is possible for British manufacturers to register their trade-marks at the following fees, which afford protection for fifteen years: T.10% for one mark, T.16% for two, and T.21% for three marks at the same time. The British Chamber at Constantinople

are willing to recommend an agent through whom it is desirable to register the marks [J.T.=18s.]

KHARTOUM FIRE.—A cablegram has been received in London stating that a disastrous fire has taken place at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. There was no loss of life, but the bacteriological room and kitchen were gutted. The chemical and entomological rooms and part of the museum were saved, and the library was also left untouched. Assistance in checking the flames was rendered by both British and Egyptian troops. The origin of the fire is believed to have been entirely accidental.

THE DEADLY HASHISH.—In 1907 the Egyptian authorities entrusted with the repression of the importation and consumption of hashish seized 16,290 kilos., as compared with 15,080 kilos. in 1906. During the year the price fluctuated between 60f. and 100f. per kilo.; 172 public establishments belonging to Europeans and 1,648 belonging to local subjects were ordered to be permanently closed in 1907, as against 101 and 2,266 in 1906. Notwithstanding the efforts of the coastguard, the Customs, and the police, a considerable amount of hashish still finds its way into the country.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS VANILLA.—In the "Philippine Agricultural Review" it is stated some vanilla-plants were brought to Manila a few years ago, but were lost in the typhoon of September 1905, and in view of the depressed condition of the market no efforts were made to reintroduce the plant. A few were received as exchanges about a year ago, and were planted out at the Singalong Experiment Station. They have grown exceptionally well, some of the plants having made "leaders" 3 metres long, and are quite robust. Judging from the above, the conditions about Manila are very favourable for vanilla.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.—Items 259 to 301 have been revised. A new sub-item (E) has been added to Item 260 relating to bottles of over 60 oz. fluid capacity, which are charged 25 per cent. general tariff, 20 per cent. British. Item 282 (voltoids of sal ammoniac) is now 15 per cent. Item 290, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and citric acid: the duty of 5 per cent. on general imports was restored at the request of British manufacturers through the Colonial Office, giving this preference to British goods. Imports of tartaric acid for 1906 were 4,186% from the United Kingdom and 33,038% from foreign countries. A new sub-item (B) has been added to Item 295, reading: "Petroleum jelly in packages containing not less than 3 cwt., free," to ensure the making of bottles and putting up the jelly in Australia. Item 284, insecticides, sheep-washes, and disinfectants, n.e.i., free, was altered to Item 284 (A), sheep-washes, cattle and horse washes, n.e.i., free; (B) insecticides and disinfectants, n.e.i., *ad val.* general tariff 25 per cent., United Kingdom 15 per cent. Item 296, unrefined lanoline, free, was made to read "Unrefined lanoline (crude wool-fat)." Vaseline (not being petroleum jelly) was removed from this item, bringing it under the head of perfumery, dutiable at 35 per cent. *ad val.* general tariff, and 30 per cent. United Kingdom.

PHARMACY IN BERLIN.—Some idea of the condition of pharmacy in the German capital is shown in the annual report of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce for 1907, just issued. There it is stated that during a great part of the year pharmaceutical trade was affected by the unusually high standard of health which prevailed, October and November showing an increase in business. A new regulation regarding the sale of lysol was issued, but it did not achieve its object by putting an end to lysol-poisoning. In consequence of the new secret-remedy regulation, a number of marketable specialties can no longer be retailed by pharmacists, and profits are thereby decreased. Another cause for reduced profits is the advance in the price of most of the roots and of such products as opium, morphine, codeine, Peru balsam, etc. Pharmacists hope that the rate of the medicinal tax may be so regulated that it will correspond during the year to the fluctuations in prices. The scarcity of pupils has been very apparent, possibly owing to the unsettled conditions which have for years prevailed in pharmacy, and it is doubtful whether the matter will be remedied even when reforms are introduced by means of a State pharmacy law. Prospects for employes have improved as there has been a further rise in salaries.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Joint Committee Continue and Conclude the Hearing of Evidence.

THE Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons to which this Bill has been referred resumed its sittings in Committee Room A of the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 12, at 12 o'clock noon, but it was about twenty minutes later before the public was admitted. There was an increased attendance, among those present being the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, the President of the Society of Chemists and Druggists of Ireland, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. J. C. Pentney, Mr. Jesse Boot (who was accompanied by Mr. Waring and Mr. Milne, members of his staff, and, after luncheon, by Mrs. Boot), Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. W. Johnston (Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association), and others of the younger generation of pharmacists, besides manufacturers' representatives. Mr. Rymer Young was called into the Committee Room a few minutes before the "public," then a way was made for Mr. Jesse Boot, who was in his Bath chair. All the members of the Committee were present, and Lord Haversham again presided. As on previous occasions, he had on his right Lord Saltoun, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Idris, Sir John Batty Tukey, and Mr. Atherley-Jones; on his left were Lord Lawrence, Lord Monk-Bretton, Mr. Godfrey Baring, and Mr. Vincent Kennedy.

The examination of Mr. Rymer Young had not proceeded far before it was seen that the Committee was in a more judicial attitude than on the last occasion. Thus, Mr. Young desired to put in a printed statement of his evidence; this was refused, but almost immediately the majority assented. He was followed in the witness-chair by Mr. Rutherford Hill, of Edinburgh, who, when he left it, carried with him the credit of being the most effective pharmaceutical witness. His testimony in regard to titles, agricultural poisons, and every point he touched was most telling. All in the room thoroughly enjoyed the way he placed before the Committee specimens of weeds growing on arsenic-saturated soil as an addendum to his remark that he had made a special study of weed-killers. After the luncheon adjournment Mr. L. C. Tipper, of Balsall Heath, Birmingham, came before the Committee to say that provision should be made in the Bill to prevent Clause 3 from interfering with the sale of medicines for animals and birds by travellers. Mr. Samuel Gibson, of Belfast, then gave useful evidence on behalf of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland. He made good several points regarding the sale of poisons in Ireland that the Committee did not admit on the last occasion, in order to show that the extension of the Bill to Ireland would utterly tangle the Irish Acts. Mr. Lewis, the solicitor to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., and to the Drug Companies' Association, Ltd., next gave evidence in respect to the application of the Bill to companies, and agreed that Lord Ebury's clause might be incorporated in the measure. He stated that the Army and Navy Stores do not use the title "chemists." Mr. Wansbrough, Secretary to Hodder & Co., of Bristol, told the Committee about the loss his company and others would suffer if they were deprived of their "birthright" (by which he meant the title), much to the amusement of chemists present. Mr. Upton, on behalf of the Society of Apothecaries, desired to place the case of apothecaries' assistants before the Committee, but was informed that this does not come within the terms of the inquiry. Then Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was unexpectedly called upon to give evidence for the Chemists' Defence Association. He started with the proposed Schedule of Poisons, and so impressed the Committee with his knowledge of the Schedule and the administration of the Acts that they asked him to submit his suggestions in writing. He did not stop there, but went straight on to give the Committee instruction on other points which previous witnesses had vainly tried to get in. This concluded the evidence, and we afterwards ascertained that no more witnesses will be heard, but that the Committee will meet on Tuesday, May 19, to consider amendments to the Bill.

Evidence for the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. John Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was called, and at the outset desired to put in a printed statement. This was at first refused, but on the Committee acquiescing witness gave each member of the Committee a copy of it. This was a document of ten foolscap pages, and commenced with the following epitome of the evidence:

1. The Pharmaceutical Society has been entrusted with responsibility for ensuring provision for public safety as regards the practice of pharmacy, the retailing of poisons, and allied matters. This responsibility was imposed upon the Society as the result of public considerations in 1865, and those considerations are as cogent to-day as they were then.

2. The decisions of Parliament in 1852 and 1868 to reserve to qualified persons the titles denoting qualification were quite deliberately arrived at with a view to protecting the general community in the dispensing of medicines and the sale of poisons.

3. The Pharmaceutical Society's contention in regard to the wrongful application of the Companies Acts and the abuse of examination titles has been repeatedly endorsed by (a) allied professional bodies, (b) by the Lord President of the Privy Council, and (c) by Judges holding high office under the Crown.

4. The practice of the British Colonies and of most foreign countries is to confine the titles of qualification to the registered individuals who have earned them.

In reply to the Chairman he said the duties of the Pharmaceutical Society were, among other things, the examination of persons for registry, the actual registration, and the promotion of chemistry. The duties were very much the same as those of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland—the furtherance of educational work and the improvement of chemistry and pharmacy.

The Chairman: You have undertaken also the prosecution of persons who illegally exercise the sale of poisons?—Yes.

The Chairman: Do you find some difficulty in dealing with the illicit sale of poisons?—Yes, we have great difficulty. If we could more easily ascertain the name and address of individuals we could more readily prosecute them. Sometimes it takes us weeks to find out the name and address of a person carrying on a business which we know is not in accordance with the law.

The Chairman: What machinery have you got for this work?—Absolutely none; and we have no power to compel anyone who is acting improperly to disclose his name.

The Chairman: Practically, then, you depend on the police?—No; the police do not prosecute. Under one of the clauses—Clause 15—which relates to the prosecution of persons acting as chemists without being qualified, the police cannot act.

The Chairman: Practically, at any rate, at the present time your machinery for detecting these cases is very defective?—Yes; we have great difficulty when we want to ascertain a person's status if a branch shop is opened and we have reason to believe that an unqualified person is employed there. We have great difficulty in obtaining his name.

The Chairman: You are aware that the sale of sheep-dip has very largely increased?—I should prefer to leave that question to another witness—Mr. Hill—who can answer it much more satisfactorily than I can.

The Chairman: Will you tell us what is your objection to the extension of the right of selling poisons to others than chemists?—In the first instance it is contrary to the intention, avowed and recorded, of the Pharmacy Act.

The Chairman: But may not the law be improved?—It is safer to have the sale of poison in the hands of qualified people. Before 1851 a great deal of poisoning took place owing to the ease with which arsenic could be procured. The Act of 1851 provided certain restrictions, but that Act did not check the poisoning. In 1868, when the Pharmacy Act was passed, arsenic was one of the poisons in-

cluded in the Schedule, and its sale very largely diminished. Accidents and criminal cases of poisoning by arsenic immediately diminished.

The Chairman: Do you agree with the view of the Board of Agriculture—that real protection is afforded much more by well-considered regulations than by the limitation of sale?—No; I say the evidence is in the other direction.

The Chairman: Do you think that if poisons are put up in suitable packets and properly labelled, accidents are as far as possible guarded against?—No. The difficulty which a person has now in obtaining a large quantity of arsenic makes it quite a troublesome matter to get it. If a person had only to ask for one pound of arsenic and could get it by calling it sheep-dip, he would avoid all the difficulties. The chemist is in a position to check, and does check, the sale of poisons. It is my experience that chemists refuse to sell poisons unless they are satisfied that the person buying them understands the use of poisons.

Mr. Idris: Are you acquainted with the Bill before this Committee, and do you agree with it?—I am acquainted with it, but I do not agree with it.—Replying to further questions put by Mr. Idris witness stated that he objected to Clause 2 because it practically amounts to a repeal of the existing Pharmacy Act, by allowing poisons to be sold by unqualified people, which would be extremely dangerous.

Mr. Idris: With regard to the question of title, do you think it is material that the title of "chemist" should be restricted to men who have passed examinations?—Most certainly. Lord Ebury's clause would not meet the difficulty, and would not be just—in the first place because capitalists and companies could use the title by having an assistant who is a qualified man, while an individual could only obtain the title by passing examinations. A company would be put in a position of great advantage over an individual, for it could hire qualifications, while an individual cannot. The provisions of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill would get over the difficulty. In that Bill they proposed (1) to get a clause to improve the system of registration; (2) to get power to go to a man who keeps a shop and ask him for his authority and his qualifications, instead of going, as now, to his neighbours and making inquiry from them about him; (3) to get a clause by which it would be possible for the Society to enter on prosecutions against principals rather than against a mere assistant. At present a company carrying on business and employing an unqualified assistant is not open to prosecution. The Society has to prosecute the unqualified assistant, and the result is that in very many cases the fines are never recovered. The whole tendency of the new Bill is to put a company on exactly the same footing as an individual.

Lord Monk-Bretton: What Bill is that?—The Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Winfrey.

Mr. Idris: Is there anything in that Bill to prohibit the sale of drugs and chemicals by anybody?—No, except the poisons in the Schedule.

Mr. Idris: Does it prohibit people who have not passed examinations from claiming the title of chemist and druggist?—It does; but in no sense does the Bill restrict the business of any limited company.

Mr. Idris: But it would prevent the public from being misled by the falseness of the title?—Yes. My impression is that, seeing the name "Jones & Company, Cash Chemist," people think that Jones is a chemist just as I am, and I know that many people would never go to these shops if they were aware that there was not a qualified person in the company, and that it was not necessary even to employ one.

Mr. Idris: In the case of the irresponsible persons who sell poison your prosecutions have been futile?—Yes. In the case of one firm in the South of England with about sixty branches we have prosecuted in about forty-three instances, but the firm openly state that they find it cheaper to pay the fines than to employ a qualified assistant.

[Full particulars in regard to this and other cases were given in the witness's printed statement.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Idris: Do you find that a qualified assistant takes a very much greater interest in his work?—Oh, yes.

Mr. Idris: You are of opinion that it is decidedly necessary for the protection of the public that the title "chemist" should be restricted to qualified men?—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Idris: Do you think there should be any restriction as to the sale of a packet article?—Yes. A case occurred a year or two ago in which an illiterate woman keeping a shop was asked for glycerin. Being unable to read, she invited the customer to take what she wanted. The customer, who was also unable to read, took camphorated oil, with serious results. In the case of a qualified man that could not have happened.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Idris witness said there were hundreds of cases in which the responsibilities of the Pharmacy Act were evaded by persons registering their businesses as companies. He mentioned several instances in which persons had failed in the Minor (one eighteen times) and registered as companies. The case of William Day was also referred to.

At this point the Chairman suggested that Clause 3, by ensuring that a qualified chemist should be in each shop, got over the difficulty, but witness replied that it does not mean that the proprietor must be qualified. Mr. Idris again took the witness in hand, asking him about the 1880 decision in the Pharmaceutical Society v. the London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd.—was the public safety considered in that case?—No, replied the witness. The question was simply whether an unqualified person could keep open a shop for the sale of poisons, and whether it was illegal for the company to do what the individual could not do. The decision went against the Society, and it was decided that it was legal for a company, but not for an individual.

Mr. Idris: You do not wish to stop companies from keeping open, do you? All you desire is to let the public know they are not qualified themselves?—That is so.

Mr. Idris: How would you suggest the companies should announce to the public the character of the business they carry on?—Well, take the case of Boots. Why should they not go back to the name "Boot's Pure Drug-stores"? There are hundreds of titles which do not injure our title.

Mr. Idris: Do you think these companies would be damaged if they had to go back to their original title?—No; there would be no injustice about it. The injustice lies in allowing an unqualified body to adopt our title.

Mr. Idris: Having regard to the difficulties with which you have to deal now, would it be much more easy for the Society to administer the law if the provisions of the Bill before the House of Commons were put into the present Bill?

The Chairman: We know nothing about that Bill, and we are not discussing it.

Mr. Atherley Jones (to witness): Your contention is that the title of "chemist" or "druggist" should not be employed by a public company, and you said just now that you did not think the deprivation of this title would be an injury to these public companies. Do you not regard the title of "chemist," or "cash chemist," or whatever it may be, as a trade asset of value?—No, not a trade asset. I only regard it as a trade asset in this sense, that it is of advantage to the qualified chemist to know that he possesses a title which shows the community that he is a qualified man.

Mr. Atherley Jones: Would it be likely to lead to injury to a company which uses the title "chemist" if it was deprived of the title?—No; I do not think so.

Mr. Atherley Jones: Do you think that in the case of Jones & Co. the title "cash chemist" does not assist Jones & Co.?—They would be just as well without it, and so would Boots & Co.

Mr. Atherley Jones: Well, if Mr. Boot, speaking from his commercial experience, differs from you, you think he is wrong, then?—I have always found that any man thinks he is an injured person if he is interfered with at all. Would you consider it quite legitimate for Boot & Co. to call themselves "barristers" or "cash barristers" by employing a barrister? (Laughter.)

Mr. Atherley Jones: That does not concern the Committee. (Renewed laughter.) What gain do you think there would be to the public if companies were deprived of the title of "chemist"?—The title gives the idea that certain examinations have been passed.

Mr. Atherley Jones: Do you suggest the description "cash chemist" is what induces the public to go there?—

I should certainly say it was the knowledge that a person is a qualified person that takes customers to a particular shop.

Mr. Atherley Jones : Well, the law provides that a person who compounds or sells certain poisons is bound to be qualified?—Yes.

Mr. Atherley Jones : The law insists that only a qualified person shall compound and sell certain scheduled poisons. How would that be carried out in the case of a chemist who kept many shops—would you prohibit him from doing so by statute?—Scarcely; but in that case I would provide the name of the person who is actually managing that shop should be placed up there.

Mr. Atherley Jones : If the name of the person actually qualified and superintending a branch shop was put up, how would that differ from the case of a joint-stock company if the name of the person who compounds the drugs was put up in that shop?—That would be doing just what we ask.

Mr. Atherley Jones : You are denying the title of "chemist" to a joint-stock company, but not in the case of a man who is a qualified chemist and has a number of branch shops?—No. I would have the name put up of the man who is in absolute control of the business. I would provide that in branch shops the name of the person actually in control should be put up.

Mr. Atherley Jones : How would the interest of the public be more served by one single person who is the proprietor of many shops taking the title of "chemist" when he cannot exercise personal control, and yet in the case of a joint-stock company the title of "chemist" is refused?—In the case of an individual chemist the chemist can be prosecuted; in the case of a company you cannot prosecute—you can only prosecute the servant.

Mr. Atherley Jones : But you cannot prosecute the proprietor-chemist unless you can bring home criminal negligence to him. Under the present law an individual chemist who is in control can be prosecuted whether he is a servant or the principal, so you can always prosecute the chemist in charge for a joint-stock company?—Yes; but there is a great deal of difference between an irresponsible person hired perhaps for a season and a responsible proprietor whose loss will be irretrievable in case of an accident.

Mr. Atherley Jones : You are aware that principals of a joint-stock company can always be proceeded against civilly for any negligence on the part of their servants?—Oh, yes; that is the common law.

Mr. Idris : Of course you are fully impressed with the fact that there is a great deal more responsibility on the owner of a shop than on a mere servant, for the owner of a shop is one who has spent many pounds in obtaining his qualification?—Yes.

Mr. Idris : Would it be any greater injustice if people could just as easily obtain the title "dentist" or "solicitor"?—No; that is exactly our contention.

In further reply to Mr. Idris witness said that millions of money had been spent in qualifying by the 16,000 chemists on the register. Lord Saltoun asked with a smile if it cost as much as Mr. Idris said—a million—and Mr. Young explained.

Lord Monk-Bretton : I understand you to say that you have no facilities for prosecuting a person under the present law?—What I meant was that we have not sufficient power.

Lord Monk-Bretton : If you had that power given to you would you have the money to provide inspectors to do the work?—We have never had a system of inspectors. The Society keeps its operations to the cases brought before it by its own members.

Mr. Baring : You have no investigation department?—No; but if we receive information that a certain person is breaking the law we investigate the matter.

Evidence from Scotland.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary in Scotland to the Pharmaceutical Society, was next called, and at once gave each member of the Committee a printed statement, which he proceeded to read. This was to the effect that the title "chemist and druggist" in Scotland had always indicated a person possessing skill and knowledge in dispensing prescriptions; it had never been applied to a mere shop-

keeper who sold drugs and chemicals. That was borne out by the Articles of Association of the Society of Druggist Apothecaries in Edinburgh, founded in 1785, which witness quoted. He proceeded to explain how members of that body were founders of businesses which have continued since as chemists—e.g., William Flockhart, of Duncan, Flockhart & Co.; Smith, of T. & H. Smith, and others. This old order of Druggist Apothecaries in Scotland was merged into the chemists and druggists of the Pharmacy Act. Witness elaborated these facts to show that the title in Scotland has continually been a personal one. He endeavoured to put in a letter from Dr. Harvey Littlejohn, Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in which he said the term "chemist and druggist" has always had the meaning qualified personal chemist; but the Chairman, at the suggestion of Lord Stanley, refused this and other documentary testimony which witness was prepared to submit. He was further questioned as follows :

The Chairman : Has your attention been drawn to Clause 3 of the Bill?—Yes.

The Chairman : You see that in every shop in which poisons are to be sold there must be a chemist or druggist or some other qualified assistant. Don't you think that is a great security to the public?—I do.

The Chairman : With regard to the title of "chemist," do you see that Mr. Boot in his evidence said it was an important commercial asset?—Yes.

The Chairman : If he has enjoyed it for twenty years will it not be of great importance to him?—I was not aware that he had used it for that time.

The Chairman : You are not well acquainted with the country districts of Scotland?—Oh, yes. My duties take me over the whole of Scotland.

The Chairman : Do you not find that in the North-Western portion the farmers have to go great distances for their sheep-dip?—No, they get it from the large towns—Leith and Greenock.

The Chairman : But those are not in the North-West?—These farmers send their wool to the large brokers in Leith and Greenock, and the brokers send the supply of dip for the whole season. As a matter of fact, the whole of the farmers can easily reach market towns where the dips are on sale. If a farmer requires a dip immediately he never has the slightest difficulty in getting it. I have not heard the slightest complaint from any farmer in Scotland as to difficulty in getting dips. [Witness produced a map of Scotland marked where chemists are in business.]

Lord Stanley of Alderley, referring to Duncan, Flockhart & Co., presumed Mr. Flockhart was dead, and was curious to know if the business was carried on as "chemists" under the old name. Witness replied in the affirmative, and added that everyone in the firm is qualified. If a partner died and left his share to his son, the son would not be admitted unless he were qualified. Witness further explained that the law in Scotland requires altering because it is very different from that in England owing to the 1880 decision. Thus it exempts partnerships just as companies are in England. John Brown may go into partnership with Mrs. Brown, and he may call himself John Brown, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Idris : Can you tell me anything about the origin of this agitation about poisons?—I believe that it arose in Scotland in consequence of a communication from the Crown authorities to the Society following upon leakage of a tin of arsenical weed-killer, which soaked into some sugar and caused poisoning. The Society proceeded against Messrs. A. Cross & Son, the makers of the Ballykinrain ant-killer.

Here witness produced a bottle of this containing 1½ oz. of arsenic, which was bought by a boy, no questions being asked, and the incident was quite dramatic. The sensation was heightened when Mr. Idris asked him if he knew anything about arsenical weed-killer. "Yes," he replied, "I have made a special study of that. There is a box of weeds growing on arsenical weed-killer," and he handed the Chairman a nice little section of soil with luxuriant foliage on it. He explained that it is really the washing-soda in the arsenical preparations that kills the weeds.

At this point Lord Haversham and Lord Saltoun showed anxiety about being in the proximity of such dangerous material and asked witness to take it away, which he did, immediately replacing it with a box of arsenical rat-killer—"50 per cent. of white arsenic and the same of powdered cheese," he explained, adding that the market is flooded with such things. They are sold by ironmongers and other persons who are not qualified. Sir John Batty Tuke had now begun to question him.

Sir John Batty Tuke : Is there any danger to the public in this?—Yes; in my opinion the greatest danger.

Sir John Batty Tuke : Do you think there is any safety to be got by restricting the sale of these articles to chemists and druggists?—Yes, I think the evidence on which the House of Commons passed the Act of 1868 is a proof of that fact.

Sir John Batty Tuke : You hold that a chemist, being a man accustomed to handle poisons, is a far better person to sell them than anyone else?—Yes. Handing out the poison is the critical act, and the whole object of the law is to secure the qualification of the person who hands the poison to the purchaser. Clause 2 abolishes this—it repeals the foundation principle.

Sir John Batty Tuke (looking at the map) : There are large areas in Scotland in which there are no chemists' shops. Are these sheep-farms or deer forests?—They are deer forests.

Sir John Batty Tuke : Is there any real difficulty whatever in getting sheep-dip in any part of Scotland?—Not the slightest.—Witness explained that sheep-farmers attend the Inverness wool-sales, where representatives of twenty makers of dip sold the season's requirements to them; but even in extreme cases of sudden need farmers could get fresh supplies within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Kennedy : Would your opposition be withdrawn if the assurance was given that no unqualified man should be placed where there was a qualified man?—That would certainly minimise the evil.

Mr. Baring : Have you never heard of the slightest difficulty in regard to obtaining sheep-dip in the Highland districts?—No; there has been no complaint from farmers.

Replying to Lord Monk-Bretton witness stated that poisonous dips are not so much in demand as some witnesses had said. Carbolic dips are now much used—he instanced Robertson's—and they are not scheduled poisons. Lord Lawrence asked him how the Pharmacy Act applies to sales in the manner he described, and witness replied that the Society had been accustomed to regard them as they regard sales of poisons to be used in industries, viz.—as wholesale transactions.

This concluded witness's evidence, and the luncheon adjournment was taken.

Sale of Veterinary Medicines.

Mr. Lawrence C. Tipper (of Messrs. B. C. Tipper & Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham) was the next witness called, and stated that he proposed to give evidence as to the sale of animal medicines by travellers, his firm having been advised that the Bill would interfere with this practice. The Chairman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and other members of the Committee proceeded to examine witness, the Committee not being clear as to what he desired, for he confessed he was not opposed to the Bill, and ultimately it was elicited that he desired to have annexed to Clause 3 of the Bill an exempting provision as regards medicines for animals and birds similar to the exemption as to patent medicines in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He was afraid that the terms of Clause 3 would compel people who use his firm's medicines to go to chemists for them. He also spoke of sheep-dips, and considered that greater facilities for obtaining them are required. The following is a typical example of the witness's examination :

Lord Monk-Bretton : Would you like to see animal medicines for internal use sold by ironmongers?—I don't confine it to ironmongers.

By anyone?—Yes, by anyone who has a proper qualification.

Lord Stanley of Alderley : What do you mean by a proper qualification?—A man should have some knowledge of what he is selling.

You mean he should not sell without a licence?—I don't think that is necessary.

How would you secure proper qualification?—I should not like to make any suggestion. I am a member of the veterinary profession, but I believe the greatest amount of liberty should be given in the sale of these medicines.

I want to know how you would ascertain a man's qualification?—I don't know that I could limit the qualification beyond the fact that people had been engaged in the business.

But they must begin at some time or another?—We have apprenticeships and that kind of thing to go through. I don't see how you are going to start the thing *de novo*. I

don't suggest that anybody could make up a bottle of medicine that would do for a horse or a cow, but where the qualification should come in I cannot say. I have never heard in all my life a single case of misadventure from the use of these medicines.

Replying to Mr. Idris, witness said that under the Bill people who wanted capsules for birds, poultry, and pigeons would have to go to a chemist.

Mr. Idris : Do they go to a chemist now?—I daresay a few chemists sell them, but not many. Few chemists know anything about animals or birds. (Laughter.)

As regards sheep-dipping, you said just now that farmers have only to give twelve hours' notice?—I spoke only of one county—namely, Worcestershire. Twelve months' experience of the working of the regulations has caused this alteration. Previously three days' notice had to be given, but the Executive Committee of the County Council altered it at the request of the farmers. The decision was agreed to unanimously.

The farmers must have found that they could get hold of these poisonous dips very easily if they wanted to give only twelve hours' notice?—That was not the point at all. The point was the great inconvenience of dealing with these notices.

Witness wished to hand to the Committee a specially designed poison-bottle, but his offer was declined.

More Evidence from Ireland.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, of Belfast, President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland, was the next witness, and, in reply to questions from the Chairman, explained that he is a wholesale druggist, knows Ireland well, and has, as a farmer, experience of agricultural requirements. He spoke on behalf of chemists and druggists in Ireland generally. A special grade of registered druggists was established by the Act of 1890, which created sellers of poisons throughout Ireland. This grade of registered druggists has largely increased, and as they have supplied very fairly the needs of Ireland it is thought that a third grade should not now be created to take their place. It is only in the most out-of-the-way places that there is no druggist at the present time.

The Chairman : Are you aware that fifteen counties in Ireland petitioned for the extension of the sale of poisons?—I am aware that the statement has been made, but I would controvert it.

You know that it was made by Mr. Russell?—I also know a great deal about Ireland. I have travelled about the country a great deal, and I do not believe there is the great grievance which is alleged to exist.

You know that sheep-dipping is compulsory?—Yes.

Are you aware that there are districts in Ireland, particularly in Mayo, where people have to go great distances to get sheep-dip?—These people go into the market town weekly, and it is quite convenient for them to get sheep-dip when they are there. We say that it would be a great deal more inconvenient for those men if one of these licensed men should replace a druggist, because in that case they would be able to get their sheep-dip, but not cattle medicine or other things which they might require in a hurry when a cow or a horse was ill. I am speaking of laudanum, chlorodyne, and drugs of that sort.

Lord Saltoun : You mean that if other people were registered for the sale of poisons the chemist would leave?—I am here to say that we are afraid that would be the result.—Continuing, witness said that as regards the provision in the Bill that the local authority should take into consideration before granting any licence whether the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood were already met, that was very indefinite. The chemists and druggists of Ireland did not think that the County Council would be the proper body to grant these licences.

The Chairman remarked that the power to make regulations as to the granting of licences rested with the Privy Council. He supposed that the witness had not considered that?

Witness : That might minimise the evil, but I do not think it would do away with it altogether.

The Chairman : It seems to me to be very carefully guarded against.

Lord Saltoun : You spoke just now of a third body. You mean, I suppose, that that body would enter into competition with you, or would take your place?—Witness : We are differently situated from England, Scotland, and Wales in so far as there has been a grade created for the

express purpose of selling poisons, though they are not allowed to dispense prescriptions. The persons whom it is proposed to license would enter into competition with the druggists.—Witness went on to say that he thought the County Court Judges would be better qualified to grant licences under the Bill than the County Councils. He had had an interview with Mr. T. W. Russell on the point, and he thought the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland was prepared to withdraw his evidence on that point and to agree with the view which he (witness) had expressed. Mr. Russell had told him that he would do so.

The Chairman : Do you think the County Council should be the licensing authority if there were a right of appeal to a County Court Judge? Witness : No; I think it had better just be the County Court Judge, because the County Council is made up largely of the very traders whom you would be registering. Mr. Russell himself admitted that there might be such a thing as a "job." Your other witness from the Co-operative Society was frightened, too, because he said he wanted an appeal to the County Court.

The Chairman : It rests with the Privy Council to settle who shall be the authority.

In answer to Mr. Idris, witness said that from his own experience he found phenyl dips to be most satisfactory. Some years ago he tried an arsenic dip for scab among his sheep, and he found it to be comparatively a failure.

Mr. Idris : Mr. Russell told us that the Department of Agriculture in Ireland recommended three dips for use.—Yes, and they are all non-poisonous.

Was there any difficulty in getting poisonous dips in preference to them?—I am a regular attendant at agricultural shows, and I have never heard anyone complain.

Who, in your opinion, has originated this agitation for free-trade in poisons?—I think the agitation is largely due to the fact that the carbolic dips are greatly in favour in Ireland, and that the use of the arsenical dips is decreasing. I think that the proprietors of some arsenical dips have really been agitating this question.—Witness further stated that there is no difficulty in procuring either poisonous or non-poisonous dips. He added that a shilling packet of Cooper's dip does for twenty sheep, but sixpennyworth of non-proprietary dip does as much. As regards the class of persons who would be likely to become agents for the sale of poisonous dips, he said that in the villages where there is no druggist there is, as a rule, quite a petty class of shop—in fact, a kind of general store. It is called "a general shop."

Mr. Idris : The agents of the agricultural co-operative societies would want to sell these dips, I suppose. What are they?—Witness : I believe that the bulk of these associations are really co-operative creamery societies.

So that there would be a danger of arsenic getting into the cream?—It would be rather troublesome if it did. (Laughter.)

Replying to Mr. Godfrey Baring, witness said that carbolic dips are poisonous, but they are not in the Schedule. They do not destroy the wool, but rather improve it; whereas arsenical dips destroy the quality. Answering various other questions, he stated that the Bill would create a dual authority, because while one body would license people for the sale of poisons, it would be the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society really to investigate as to the sale of poisons. Mr. Russell, he pointed out, took an interest in the question of the sale of ether in Ireland. At present ether is a scheduled poison in Ireland, and the fact that its sale is restricted in this manner has been productive of much good in preventing ether-drinking. But if the Irish Schedule were done away with, and the new schedule in the Bill took its place, ether would not be scheduled. It would be almost a calamity if people were allowed to go back to ether-drinking again.

Lord Saltoun : Is not carbolic acid rather a dangerous thing?—Yes, but in sheep-dips it is mixed up with soft soap and other things. Therefore it is not presented in a form in which people are likely to misuse it.

More Company Witnesses.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., and secretary of the Drug Companies' Association, Ltd., informed the Committee that he was

satisfied with the clause in the Bill with reference to the employment of qualified assistants to dispense drugs, which, he thought, was both requisite and advisable. That clause was practically the same as the clause in the Bill of 1906.

The Chairman : Is there any other point you would like to bring before us?

Witness said the only other point was that companies were not touched in this Bill as now framed. Lord Ebury's clause, which was adopted in the Bill of 1906, would meet that omission, and would do away with the objection that companies cannot be prosecuted for infringement of the Act. Under that amendment companies were able to style themselves chemists and druggists, but were liable to prosecution under Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The Chairman read Lord Ebury's clause (see p. 746), and witness said it would be satisfactory to stores and companies. Under that amendment if an assistant committed an offence, not he, but the company, might be prosecuted.

Mr. Atherley-Jones : You mean that the company would be prosecuted for a penalty?—Certainly.

Lord Stanley of Alderley then put several questions to witness as to the liability of a company in the event of a mistake by a qualified assistant or manager, but Mr. Lewis did not catch the drift, so his Lordship said : The case I am putting is this : A properly qualified pharmaceutical chemist employed in a shop has made up a prescription negligently, so that a person dies. I could understand in these circumstances the person who made up the prescription being prosecuted for manslaughter; but what is the offence of the company?—There is none criminally, but civil action may be taken against the company.

Mr. Atherley-Jones : The real point is that you can make a proprietor, be it a company or what not, responsible for the act of his servant, even though there is no moral obliquity on the part of the proprietor. Supposing a limited company employs persons beyond certain hours in a workshop owing to the action of its manager or other of its servants. It may be done quite without the knowledge of the directors, but yet the company *per se* becomes liable to a heavy penalty.

Lord Stanley of Alderley (to witness) : I ask you as a solicitor to tell me this. Do you say that where a company has used all proper care in putting a proper person in its business, and that person is guilty of negligence, the directors of the company could be prosecuted as well as the person whom they employed?—No; certainly not.

Mr. Idris : If a qualified pharmaceutical chemist takes part in checking poisons in a prescription, and manslaughter is caused, the chemist would be responsible, but a company would not be?—If he was guilty of negligence. He becomes the actual seller of the poisons.

Do the Army and Navy Stores use the title "chemist and druggist" at all?—They call one of their departments "The Drug Department," so that by implication they do. If there were any restriction put upon the use of the title "chemist" it might leave them open to prosecution.

Do they call themselves "dispensing chemists"?—No; but they put the words "dispensed by qualified chemists" on their labels.

Is there any desire on the part of qualified chemists to restrict the use of the words "dispensaries" "drug-stores," or "drug department"?—I do not know what might happen if an Act were passed restricting the use of the title "chemist and druggist." I think most likely there would be objection taken, and a man would be liable to prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Let us take the case of a solicitor. If you were not qualified yourself, and you employed a solicitor, would you be able to call yourself a solicitor?—Certainly not.

What about the chemist, then?—One is a trade and the other is a profession. (Laughter.)

It would not be to the injury of the Army and Navy Stores or of any other stores if they were prohibited from using personal titles?—I think it would injure them if they were restricted from using the title "chemist."

So long as there was no attempt to restrict the use of the title "drug-store" or "dispensary" or anything of that kind in the Army and Navy Stores there would be no grievance?—No.

Mr. Atherley-Jones : The law at present stands thus

with regard to companies, does it not?—that the wrongdoer, the person guilty of the offence, can be prosecuted criminally?—Certainly.

The law at present is that the persons who employ him, be they directors or be they individuals, may also be prosecuted criminally if guilty of gross negligence?—Certainly.

But in the absence of gross negligence there would be no criminal remedy against them, though there could be a civil action for damages?—Quite so.

For the act of their agent?—Yes.

Then under Lord Ebury's amendment it was proposed to render the corporation responsible for a penalty by *quasi*-criminal process?—Yes.

So that if there was negligence by one of the assistants, first the assistant could be prosecuted criminally, and secondly, under Lord Ebury's contemplated amendment, the company could also be prosecuted criminally to the extent of a penalty?—Quite so.

Leaving it, in the event of gross negligence on the part of the directors, that they also could be prosecuted criminally?—Yes.

Mr. Idris : That is exactly the case now where the title is not assumed.

Mr. Atherley-Jones (to witness) : Do you say that any good purpose would or would not be served in the interests of the public by depriving joint-stock companies of the right to use the title "chemist"?—Certainly not; I know of joint-stock companies carrying on the business of chemists, and every precaution is taken, I believe.

So long as the person who dispenses and sells drugs is a qualified person the substantial requirements of the public are met?—Yes. The Army and Navy Stores, I may say, have twenty-five qualified men in one department.

And the same thing holds good, more or less, of joint-stock companies?—Yes.

Touching the suggestion made by Mr. Tipper that medicines for cattle, horses, sheep, and birds should be exempted under the Bill, the witness said, in answer to Lord Saltoun, that he had not considered this point at all.

Hodders, of Bristol.

Mr. W. S. Wansbrough said that he is chairman of Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, carrying on business in Bristol, Bath, and other places. The company was incorporated in July 1887 for the purpose of carrying on business as chemists and druggists. They have carried on business ever since, and have spent large sums of money in advertising. They have thirteen branches, and employ in each branch one or more qualified men. This they considered most desirable in the interests of and for the protection of the public. They protested most earnestly against their titles as chemists and druggists being taken away. All they asked was to be allowed to say they are what they are. (Laughter.) He had no hesitation in saying that if the name of chemist and druggist were taken away from them they would lose a very large percentage of their business. In all directories they would be excluded from the list of chemists and druggists, while they would also be excluded from hotel lists and from trade lists. Therefore, anyone wanting a chemist and druggist would not find their name in the list. The company has 342 shareholders, all of whom have invested their money in the concern in the belief that they were entitled to carry on the business. They had spent large sums of money in putting the title "chemists and druggists" prominently on shop-fronts, on brass plates, on advertisements, on bill-heads, on letter-paper, and, in fact, on every document they used. If they could not use the name "chemists and druggists" they would be deprived of their birthright. (Laughter.) The Pharmaceutical Society for years had been trying to take away that name from firms such as that he represented. If the Society were doing that in the interests of the individual chemist it must be because it would be for the benefit of the individual chemist, and therefore to the detriment of companies. If the individual chemist got more business the companies would get less.

The Chairman : You distinctly say that it would be a considerable injury to the goodwill of your business if the privilege of calling yourselves chemists and druggists were taken away?—Witness : I can only say that if I was an ordinary shareholder I should sell my shares at once.

You think that the general public of Bristol, or wherever else you trade, would consider that you were less qualified than other people?—Undoubtedly, if the name we have always traded under were taken away people would think we were not the same people that we had been heretofore.—Witness proceeded to say that the business of the company was carried on for many years by Mr. Henry Hodder, who was the first cash chemist in the West of England. He reduced the price to the public of a bottle of medicine from 2s. or 2s. 6d. to 8d. or 10d.

Mr. Idris : Are not these reductions of prices general?—They were produced by the companies starting.

But they are general among individuals?—Individuals have had to follow suit.

They represent a change in the methods of trading, and they are general?—Yes, but I apprehend that if the companies were no longer able to call themselves chemists and druggists individual chemists might revert to the old prices.

Are you not aware that individuals cut prices very much before Hodder did?—Never. It is an historical fact in the chemists' business in Bristol that Mr. Hodder was the pioneer of the cash business, and for many years he carried on business in the face of great hostility on the part of other chemists.

I think I can prove to you that chemists and druggists frequently adopted cutting prices before the companies took up that line.—It was not so in Bristol.

You say that not being able to call yourselves chemists and druggists would lead the public to think that you were less qualified than individual chemists. Is it not a fact that where both proprietor and assistants are qualified they are more qualified than you?—No, because a person does not buy from more individuals than one. A chemist who has multiple shops cannot be in all of them, but he puts in a qualified man.

The principle is that two qualified men are better than one qualified and one unqualified. Who are the principal qualified chemists in your place?—We have, I think, about thirty.

Who is the managing chemist?—Our managing director is a man named Carpenter, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

If you put up the name of Hodder & Co., and under it the words "Carpenter, qualified chemist," would not that be sufficient for you?—It would not be a true representation.

I think it would.—If the company as a company are allowed to carry on the business, why should they not be allowed to say so? If they were to attract the public by a subterfuge, they would only be doing business by stealth.

It is a subterfuge calling themselves chemists and druggists if they have not passed an examination?—Not at all; it is recognised by the Legislature. It is, I understand, considered that the business can be carried on by a company; and if they can carry it on surely they may be allowed to say they carry it on. An individual who is not qualified cannot carry it on.

You say that a company which is not qualified ought to be able to use the title of chemist and druggist, while an individual who is not qualified must not do so?—That is the law. An individual who is not a qualified man cannot start business and call himself a chemist and druggist. We only ask for something that the law gives us. The business of a chemist is a trade, and is so described in the Apothecaries Act, 1815.

No Chance for Apothecaries' Assistants.

Mr. A. Mowbray Upton, Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, next took his place in the witness-chair.

The Chairman : I think the object of your evidence is to allow apothecaries' assistants to sell poisons?

Witness : Practically that is so.

The Chairman : I think you are under a misapprehension. The licences will be granted by the Privy Council and not by us. This proposal of yours would merely be to enlarge the scope of the Bill by admitting other persons to sell poisons.

Witness said that the request he had to make was that those who held dispensers' certificates from the Society

should be put practically in the same position as those who had passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Chairman: I don't think the Committee could entertain that at all, and therefore we will not trouble you.

The Chemists' Defence Association.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was then called. He stated that he was the founder and for some time was the Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association. Subsequent to his being Secretary of the Association he went to the Bar, since when he had had some experience, acting both for the Pharmaceutical Society and the Chemists' Defence Association in cases arising under the Pharmacy Act. Though he had been asked whether he would give evidence, he had not expected to be called upon that afternoon, and he would have to give his evidence without notes. There were one or two rather important points connected with the administration of the present poison schedule, which, as this Bill proposed to add to it, the members of the Chemists' Defence Association would like to have put before the Committee. The Bill itself contains a poison schedule, and what he wished to point out was that as that schedule is now drafted it does not remove the difficulties in the administration of the Pharmacy Act. The schedule consists of certain articles, and speaking from memory he thought that Part I. of the schedule in the Bill followed the wording of the Act to some extent. To give an illustration there occurred the phrase "arsenic and its preparations." There was for some time considerable doubt as to whether a compound containing arsenic was a poison coming within the poisons schedule or whether the things named in the poisons schedule were confined to the actual substances enumerated. There had been a number of cases decided, with the result that it had been held that a compound containing any one of the poisons named in the schedule in any amount, which could not be said to be infinitesimal, was to be regarded for the purpose of the schedule as being a poison. The result of that had been that it was almost impossible to comply with the law. He presumed that this view was not originally contemplated, but it was the law which was the result of a legal decision two or three years ago. Though none of the articles included in either Part I. or Part II. of the schedule might be sold by anybody who was not a chemist, the articles in Part I. were articles that were specially dangerous and to which special restrictions were applied. That was to say, the chemist, among other things, must know the person to whom he sold the articles and must register the sale. On the other hand, the articles in the second part, though sufficiently dangerous to be regarded as poisons, were not so dangerous as to have all those restrictions applied to their sale. All that was required was that they should be labelled "Poison" and that the name and address of the seller should be affixed. Some chemists in the North of England sold a preparation for the hair which contained a small quantity of a substance called "veratrine." That was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. The Pharmaceutical Society were the only body that could proceed under Section 15 of the Act of 1868, but under Section 17, which deals with the method of selling, the police or any common informer might take proceedings. A common informer took proceedings against a number of chemists because they had sold a proprietary package—an ointment, or sort of pomade—which contained veratrine. It was argued that as the pomade contained a small quantity of veratrine, it was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid and would have to be treated as a dangerous alkaloid. The magistrate found in favour of the plaintiff. He held that he was bound by certain decisions, and that although this poison was comparatively innocent compared even with some things in Part II. of the schedule, simply because the compound contained a small portion of an article mentioned in Part I. it had to be treated as though it were dangerous. The High Court reversed that decision; but to this day there are a number of articles sold by chemists which technically come within Part I. of the schedule, but which, from the point of view of the practical chemist, are not nearly so dangerous as things in Part II. He suggested on behalf of the Association that he should submit to the Committee

a scheme for rearranging the schedule which would not take anything away from it or add anything to it. The object is simply that chemists should know what is and what is not in the poisons schedule. Part I. should contain the name of the simple substance alone, such as arsenic or strychnine, and at the end of the first part should be the following clause:

And all substances, compounds, and preparations containing any of the foregoing unless specifically mentioned in Part II.

In Part II. there should be compounds containing the foregoing which are not sufficiently virulent poisons to be specially named in Part I.

Lord Saltoun: What you want to do is practically to revise the schedule, and you suggest to us that we should lay it before the authority?—That is so.

The Chairman: If you make your suggested revision in writing and send it to us we can consider it at our next meeting.

Companies and Titles.

Witness went on to point out that the House of Lords had decided that the word "person" in the Pharmacy Act did not include a company, and therefore a company was outside Section 15. In giving that decision the House of Lords also decided other questions. For instance, because the word "person" did not include a company the Society could not proceed against a company for using the title "chemists and druggists." What was more important still, however, was that no one could proceed against a company under Section 15 for breach of the poison regulations. He was engaged himself for the Pharmaceutical Society in a case against a one-man company in Cardiff who sold a liniment containing a poison. The Society proceeded against him for breach of the poison regulations, and the County Court Judge took time to consider his decision. In the end he rightly came to the decision that because that section did not apply to companies and to the breach of the poison regulations in that shop there was no way of penalising the company. Continuing, witness referred to the fact that under Section 26 of the Act of 1868 any chemist in business who infringes the Pharmacy Act may be struck off the register by the Privy Council as a result of the decision. After that the individual in question cannot call himself a chemist and cannot keep open shop for the sale of poisons. But as the law now stands the power possessed by the Privy Council in that respect is worthless, because the individual struck off the register has only to convert himself into a company and he might then keep open a shop for the sale of poisons. Of course, such a person is usually too clever to sell poisons himself, but he employs someone else for the purpose. If the Committee came to the conclusion that they ought not in the public interest to restrict the use of the title "chemist" to individuals, they might consider some suggestion whereby, if the servants of a company commit an offence, there should be some individual in a responsible position with whom the Privy Council could deal in the same way as they would deal with an individual chemist. He had heard it suggested that day that the Pharmaceutical Society should prosecute certain individuals. It is true that the actual seller of poisons might be proceeded against for a 5*l.* penalty, and the remedy is through the County Court. It was, however, his experience as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council some years ago that although the Society has that power and might get judgment against an assistant for a 5*l.* penalty, when the assistant had no money there was no way of enforcing that penalty.

Mr. Idris asked the witness whether there is any precedent in English law for depriving a man by statutory regulation of the title that he had won by personal examination, and so depriving him of all the benefits of the money he had spent in acquiring his training.

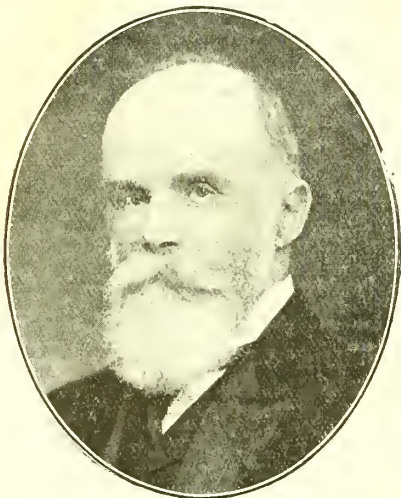
Witness said he knew of none. He pointed out that if they removed from the qualified man nearly all the important privileges he had gained by qualifying himself there might be a difficulty in future in getting qualified men. Why should a man qualify to obtain privileges which were no use to him?

The Committee adjourned till the following Tuesday.

Proprietary Medicines in Australia.

The Australian View of the Matter.

THE HON. F. S. GRIMWADE, of Melbourne, Vic., is, as we recently reported, now in London for a six-months' stay, and is residing in Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. His presence here has given us the opportunity of a chat about the proprietary medicine proposal which has



THE HON. F. S. GRIMWADE.

so much agitated the manufacturing and export trade at home, but has not ruffled Australian waters much. Mr. Grimwade is *doyen* of the Australian wholesale drug-trade, and no one knows better how such conditions as those proposed would affect import drug business. He is also in an exceptionally good position for judging what public opinion is in the matter, for he has behind him thirteen years' experience in the Victorian Parliament, and that at a time when more than one attempt was made to limit the extravagant pretensions advanced for the more notorious secret remedies. Mr. Grimwade responded to our request for an interview by looking in at 42 Cannon Street one morning this week on his way to his firm's London headquarters. He seemed weather-ruddy and alert, and although he disclaimed the possibility of telling us anything which could not be found in the last issue of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," he brought Antipodean freshness to the subject and well-matured observation of Colonial opinion.

"There is no question," said Mr. Grimwade, "that the delegates, Messrs. Glover and Kenningham, have done well by their visit. They are the right sort of men for the work, and have succeeded where another type of men would have failed. Wherever they have gone they have convinced by their statements, but you must remember that they have not gone outside the trade and the administrative body. It might be different with the public, whom they have not directly addressed. I would not say that Australians would mourn if they were deprived of imported secret medicines: a few would be missed, such as Collis Browne's chlorodyne and other well-known and proved remedies, but we could get along without the class of things advertised to cure everything from consumption to a broken leg."

"Is there much real public feeling behind the demand for the disclosure of formulae?" we asked.

"I believe so," Mr. Grimwade replied. "When I was in Parliament several efforts were made to deal with the secret-medicine question, and I was surprised to find how much public feeling was behind it. I have no reason to suppose there is less now. I may say that the formulae will not be demanded, but rather disclosure of potent in-

gredients, and some control of extravagant claims for remedies is felt to be needed."

At this point the conversation turned upon the regulations controlling the secret-medicine trade in France, Germany, and other countries, including the United States, and it was observed that the American provisions are really an amplification of those which were formulated in Australia. We concluded that Messrs. Glover and Kenningham have, in their mission, removed the misconceptions about the English view which led some of Australia's administrators to think that English proprietors had been arrogant and threatening—a disposition which would have tended to make Australian legislators go further, perhaps, than they meant to do. So the way is now clear for effective and non-prohibitive legislation, which will provide the requisite measure of control.

Mr. Grimwade has often come back to the Old Country since he left London at the latter part of 1862 for Melbourne to take up a position as manager to the brothers Youngman. In July 1867 he and the late Mr. Alfred Felton took over the Youngman business, and since Mr. Felton's death in 1904 the greatly extended concern has been the sole property of Mr. Grimwade and his sons, Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, Mr. Harold Grimwade, and Mr. W. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc., F.C.S. The business is the largest of the kind under the Southern Cross. It has grown with the progress of the great Australian Continent, and from a mere distributing house has developed into an important manufacturing centre with all modern resources of method, plant, and research. Each of Mr. Grimwade's sons has been educated and trained to his particular department of the business, and Mr. Russell Grimwade's part is that of director of the research laboratory. The existence of this department, equipped for analytical and research purposes as modern methods demand, in itself indicates the extent and nature of the manufacturing which goes on, but we may say that the factory in Spencer Street, Melbourne, includes plant for the compression of oxygen and nitrous-oxide gases, besides a remarkably complete equipment for galenical products, pills, and malt extract.

Mr. Grimwade has also been associated with the foundation of the glass-bottle industry in Australia, and he is still chairman of the company which owns works in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, employing over 600 hands. This has meant much to Australians, who until these works were established drew all their bottle supplies from Europe, and often suffered badly from bottle famine. So also in the case of some chemicals, such as sulphuric and other mineral acids, Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. opened acid works at Port Melbourne in 1872, and this venture has flourished, and with it has grown the manufacture of chemical fertilisers. Mr. Grimwade speaks of taking it easy now that his three sons are looking after the business so well, but he is keenly interested in all his ventures nevertheless. The conversation also showed his intimate knowledge of retail pharmacy in Australia, the examples he gave of men who have done or are doing well showing that there is a splendid field in Australia for those who are keen business men, and back up sound pharmaceutical skill and knowledge with that sense of enterprise which spells success wherever it is exercised.

Mr. Grimwade has for many years taken a practical interest in the welding together of all parts of the British Empire, and one of the reasons for his presence in London at this time is that he is a delegate to the Pan-Anglican Congress to be held next month.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

194/5. Makers of Gerault's hair-stain.

193/61. Who are the makers or agents for glycophenin?

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Few Farthings

which we hope to save in our syrups this year is the direct benefit which the Budget of 1908 offers to us as chemists out of the five-million surplus. With due gratitude for this benefaction, it may be remarked that Mr. Squith has a peculiarly unlucky talent for reducing taxation with the maximum of irritation. The penny off tea in his first Budget was announced as a gift to the poor washer-woman; it was in fact almost entirely intercepted by the merchant and the retail grocer. The income-tax concession of last year of 25 per cent. on "earned incomes" below £100 from investments was regarded by many as equivalent to an extra tax of threepence on savings; and the present farthing off sugar is a specially wasteful procedure if, as is believed, the remainder of the duty is to be relinquished next year. The sugar-tax must be a particularly costly one to collect, and the cost of collecting 1s. 10d. per cwt. will be precisely the same as that of collecting 4s. 2d. A glance at the Customs Tariff in the *C. & D. Diary* will show that sugar and its specified compounds or relatives occupies nearly half the space of the whole list; and besides those substances named there are a multitude of other articles to which sugar enters in small proportion, all of which have to be tested when imported. It is safe to estimate that in this matter of sugar-testing pounds are being spent daily with only occasional shillings of revenue, and these occasional shillings are now to be reduced to sixpences. The moral is, not that the tax ought to have been retained, but that it ought to have been swept away at one operation.

The Old-age Pensions

even on the modest scale at present proposed, will appreciably relieve the pressure on our Benevolent Fund. This State benefaction will not, at the present at least, justify any remission of our own subscriptions, but it will enable the administrators of that fund to extend their disposition of the money at their disposal. This is how the pensions will aid the Benevolent Fund. In addition to the annuitants, who of course will not be entitled to share in the pensions, a large number of grants, generally 5s. a week, are made to broken-down chemists and their widows, many of whom—perhaps the majority—are seventy and more. Usually, it may be assumed, these poor persons have exhausted all their resources and are no longer able to earn anything. Perhaps some friends or relations, almost as poor as themselves, supplement the assistance from the Fund. It is in those cases that the national pensions will relieve others besides those who directly receive them. Moreover, if it should prove that less expenditure on grants is needed, more annuitants could be provided with 50l. a year for the rest of their lives, and it is sad to remember that there is still plenty of scope for such an exercise of charity. When we realise how much undeserved distress there is even in our ranks—and we are far from the lowest stratum—it is not possible for us to do otherwise than rejoice that we have lived to see the inauguration of a system of old-age pensions in Great Britain.

Time in a Century

does not seem recklessly frequent for the reconstruction of a laboratory designed for the practical teaching of such a progressive science as chemistry; but it is little surprising to be told that, notwithstanding the heavy annual cost of the Bloomsbury School, not much of

this expense has been occasioned by the laboratory, which, it might have been thought, would have been the department where most of the expenditure was incurred. Very little has been spent there, said Mr. Hills last week, during the past forty-six years. Students have been paying higher fees than they would have paid at competing institutions, and the Society has had to supplement those payments by contributing an additional 30l. or 40l. for each student, and yet the equipment of the laboratory has not been kept up to date. It may be of some interest to recall in this connection the history of

The Pharmaceutical Society's Laboratories.

The first was opened in 1844, two years after the Society started. It was situated on the second floor of the house, and accommodation for ten workers was provided. This was at once filled, and the next year a new and larger laboratory was constructed in the basement. In this there was provision for twenty-one students, and the arrangements were considered at that time as near perfection as could be attained. At a meeting held in October 1845, Dr. Ure, a most competent authority, stated that he had visited all the teaching laboratories in Germany, including the famous one at Giessen, where Liebig taught, and many in France, and this one, he asserted, was, for its size, superior to any of them. Jacob Bell, who no doubt was the principal instigator of these laboratories, and on whom assuredly all the work of planning them fell, claims with legitimate pride in his "Historical Sketch" that the Pharmaceutical Society established the first laboratory in this country where chemistry and pharmacy were practically taught by a professor. This is now disputed; but it was certainly among the first three. Professor Hofmann soon after founded the College of Chemistry, and at University College the Birkbeck Laboratory, where Professor Fownes taught, was admittedly modelled after the pattern of the second laboratory at Bloomsbury. But the Sybarite students of a few years later complained that this basement laboratory which seemed so perfect to Dr. Ure was inconvenient, ill-ventilated, and unhealthy, and as Mr. Bell had just then bequeathed 2,000l. to the Society specially for educational purposes, it was resolved to build a new one. The first idea was to get premises somewhere near; but as all the property round about belonged to the Duke of Bedford, and as he not unnaturally objected to chemical laboratories in the middle of a residential territory, the Society were driven to the top floor of their own house, which, it happens, is a little foreign island in the midst of the Bedford Estate, and not under the Duke's control. That was the laboratory opened in 1862, to which very little has since been done.

The Original Formula

for the Goddard's drops, alluded to last week, as quoted by Salmon, was, briefly, to distil "humane bones" (dried and broken in bits) until you have in the recipient a flegm, spirit, oil, and volatile salt. Close the receiver and set it in the earth to digest for three months, then continue the digestion for another fourteen days with gentle heat, and finally draw off the oil. Salmon says they that please may make it this way, but his own simplified process was to rectify the oil from the flegm, then to grind the volatile salt with the oil, and join them together by a long digestion. He adds—and this exemplifies a general medical notion of his time—that if the humane bones used in the preparation of this medicine were taken from the skull the product was of special value in apoplexy, vertigo, or megrims; but, says Salmon, "if you want it for gout of any particular limb, it is better to make it from the bones of that limb."

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Editorial Comments.

The Joint Committee.

THE inquiry of the Joint Committee appointed to consider whether the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill should include legislation on companies and whether it should be extended to Ireland was completed on Tuesday. All that the Committee have now to do is to report to Parliament. We understand that this formality consists of recommending such amendments to the Bill as the majority of the Committee consider advisable. At present the majority are of opinion that some provision for the sale of agricultural poisons, as proposed in Clause 2 of the Bill, should be enacted—due regard being had to the circumstances and conditions of each place for which licences are granted. The majority are further of opinion that what is known as Lord Ebury's clause should be incorporated in the Bill. The clause is one that Lord Ebury submitted when the Bill was in Committee in the House of Lords in May 1906, but it was amended by arrangement with the Earl of Crewe when the Bill was read a third time, and its final form was as follows:

A body corporate may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and may use the description of chemist and druggist or of chemist or of druggist if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business; subject as aforesaid Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate in like manner as they apply to an individual.

The effect of this is, it will be observed, to take away from companies the privilege which they obtained, undesignedly, by the 1880 decision, of using the title pharmaceutical chemist and pharmacist (that is, the 1852 Act titles), but to continue to them the titles of the 1868 Act—viz., chemist and druggist. The 1852 Act titles are regarded by the Privy Council as professional and those of 1868 trading. Whether the Bill will be extended to Ireland or not is still a point in question. It appears that there is no power to extend a part of an Act to Ireland, and that it is necessary when such a thing is desired to have a separate Act for Ireland. This will probably be the result in the present instance, for the Committee seem to realise that the extension of the whole Bill to Ireland will produce a disastrous legal tangle. From this week's evidence chemists will see that their case has at last been fairly presented to

the Committee, and their witnesses were received with respect in which there was not a trace of hostility. It is, of course, apparent that the majority of the Committee will not go beyond the terms of the reference (the Chairman intimated that Mr. Winfrey's Bill could not be considered), but, in contrast to the previous hearings, this week's one was altogether more judicial and more satisfactory. The way is now being prepared for the real struggle, which will come when the Bill reaches the House of Commons—and the promise of an Autumn Session improves its chance of passing. It is not at the present stage desirable that the nature of the attack by chemists should be indicated, but taking the Bill as it stands, *plus* the Lord Ebury clause, everyone who has given attention to the matter must see that there is extensive ground for amendment and opposition.

Chemist-Opticians.

THE alterations in the Spectacle-makers' Company's examinations, which were referred to by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians last week, are deserving of more intimate consideration by those interested. Up to the present the Company has had three distinct examinations, known as (1) special, (2) general, and (3) sight-testing. Those who obtained the general diploma were required to undertake not to engage in sight-testing, a condition which must have hampered the diplomats, who were thus placed at a disadvantage as regards unqualified opticians. Under the new scheme a candidate is required to pass a preliminary examination, and then choose whether he will take a diploma in sight-testing or in advanced optics. It is in this particular that the new scheme exhibits progressive ideas, inasmuch as the Company will not only improve the race of sight-testers, but also those who are engaged in the sale of optical instruments. The title of the first examination is somewhat misleading, as "preliminary" is a term generally applied to an arts examination, whereas in the case of the Spectacle-makers' examination it includes not only mathematics and arithmetic, but a *viva voce* examination and written papers in practical and theoretical optics, the principles involved in instruments used in sight-testing, frame fitting and adjusting, frame judging, analysis and measurement of lenses, transpositions, decentring, etc. This examination having been passed, the candidate proceeds to a final examination, which may be either in visual optics and sight-testing or in scientific instruments and advanced optics. We do not gather that the candidate who succeeds in the "preliminary" is debarred from testing sight until he has passed the final, but, if so, the objection urged against the old scheme holds goods—it places the optician at a disadvantage if for some reason or other he is not able to take the final diploma. The examination in visual optics and sight-testing is taken in three parts, viz.: (1) Visual optics, *viva voce*; (2) visual optics, written; and (3) practical sight-testing. The "final," in scientific instruments, may consist of three or four parts, depending on whether the candidate desires a simple pass or honours. The philosophical instruments about which the pass candidate is expected to have an intimate knowledge are the camera, microscope, telescope, vernier and scales, and meteorological instruments. An honours candidate, in addition to a more advanced knowledge of the above subjects, needs to have a good acquaintance with the spectroscope and spectrometer, the testing of optical media for strains, and the theory of centred optical systems to the first approxi-

mation. It is interesting to note that the "Lancet" approves of the syllabus in so far as it relates to purely optical matters; but it is not surprising that the old objections are revived against examining the candidates in those subjects which are of use to him as a sight tester. On that point our contemporary says:

The next paragraphs in the syllabus are those to which we demur. We give them in full, and questions on them could, we submit, only be satisfactorily answered by a man who had gone through the ordinary curriculum for a medical degree.

Static and dynamic refraction of the eye. Accommodation and convergence. The movements of the eyeball and muscles employed. The near and far points. The range and amplitude of accommodation and convergence. The course of light through the media of the eye alone and modified by spherical and cylindrical lenses and prisms. Emmetropia, hypermetropia, myopia, astigmatism, anisometropia, aphakia, presbyopia, asthenopia, amblyopia, orthophoria, heterophoria, strabismus, diplopia. The fields of vision and fixation. Stereoscopes. Chromatism of the eyes—tests for the same. Colour vision and blindness. In addition the candidate must be familiar with the ordinary instruments in common use for determining the refraction and muscular balance of the eyes; the optometer, ophthalmoscope, ophthalmometer, phorometer, rotatory prism, and other muscle-testing appliances. In the *viva voce* examination a prominent place is given to *muscle-testing*. Our contention is that this final examination covers ground that does not belong to spectacle-makers, however highly educated they may be; that it demands far more, and a different kind of, knowledge than can be obtained from books or than can be deduced from the construction or properties of instruments. Questions put upon this syllabus must either be answered in a very loose and perfunctory manner, in which case the knowledge is useless, or if replied to satisfactorily the candidate is fitted for a medical degree and is endeavouring to evade the other branches of a medical examination and to enter the ranks of the medical profession surreptitiously.

Our contemporary suggests that the syllabus be revised by the withdrawal of certain subjects—these we presume being those referred to in the paragraphs we have quoted. It should be added that the attitude of the "Lancet" is as inconsistent as it is interested, and the friendly way in which chemist-opticians and oculists work together convinces us that the medical profession as a whole are not only favourable to, but welcome schemes which aim at improving the status of sight-testers and spectacle fitters.

The Sugar-duty.

THE following is the statement made by Mr. Asquith in his Budget speech with reference to the sugar-duty:

We propose to reduce the duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt. to 1s. 10d. We propose that that reduction, as far as raw and refined sugar is concerned, should take effect as from May 18, and on drawbacks at the same date. On articles manufactured, of which there is no doubt a considerable quantity in stock, it is only fair to give the persons concerned longer notice; and we therefore propose that the reduction, as far as they are concerned, shall not take effect till July 1. There is a further point to be remembered as to the financial effect for the current year of this reduction. We shall still have nearly six weeks of imports at the late rate of duty. The total loss to the revenue for the year I estimate at 3,400,000*l.*

No reference was made to other items in the Customs list which bear a *pro rata* sugar-duty, but they will be reduced proportionately according to the terms of the resolution passed by the House on the Budget evening, viz.:

That the Customs duties imposed and the drawbacks allowed under Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1901 (being duties and drawbacks in respect of sugar, molasses, glucose, and saccharin), and the Excise duties imposed and the drawbacks allowed on glucose and saccharin under Section 5 of the same Act, and the allowance in respect of molasses used for food for stock under Sub-Section 2 of Section 1 of the Revenue Act, 1903, be reduced in each case by 56 per cent., or as near thereto as the Treasury may determine, the reduction to take effect on and after the eighteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and eight. Provided that, as respects the duty charged on

manufactured or prepared goods under Section 7 of the Finance Act, 1901, and the drawback allowed on any such goods in respect of which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs that the duty was paid on the sugar, molasses, glucose, or saccharin used in the manufacture or preparation at the rates now charged, the reduction shall not take effect until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight.

For several weeks previous to the Budget business had been extremely quiet in sugar, and the clearances from bond were on a greatly restricted scale, while during the last few days of the old financial year the trade was almost at a standstill. The reduction to many, however, came as a surprise, as the previous utterances of the Chancellor had not led them to expect any relief. In the drug, mineral-water and confectionery trades, where large quantities of sugar and glucose are used, the reduction is a boon. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., regards the reduction as the forerunner of the complete abolition of the duty next year, and he says the relief to manufacturers will in all probability mean an increase of employment. As the reduction does not come into force until May 18, the sugar trade, following the usual custom, are agitating for a rebate on all duty-paid sugar placed in public warehouses, as the reduction was so little anticipated that firms paid duty up to the day before the Budget announcement. They argue that a change in public policy without any warning should not inflict losses upon the trading community, especially as sugar is a product that must be contracted for in advance, and the duty paid at once on landing because there is practically no bonding accommodation. Considerable quantities of sugar have arrived, and are now due, on which the old duty has to be paid, and the Chancellor has promised to consider the question of a rebate. Many wholesale druggists carry fair quantities of sugar, and no doubt after the reduction becomes operative, and they are able to work with cheaper raw material, the prices of articles in which sugar is a prime ingredient will be reduced. This would apply to such articles as simple syrup, other syrups sold by the cwt., glucose, compound liquorice powder, "boiled sugars," sugar candy, etc. The duty on saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin has, of course, been reduced in ratio with that on sugar, and the new rate, 7d. per oz., will be substituted on May 18, and the price of saccharin will be reduced accordingly.

We have received a number of communications as to the effect of the new duty on manufactures allied to pharmacy. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., writing on behalf of Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., states that the reduction will certainly benefit the mineral-water trade, as the whole of the duty paid by manufacturers has been borne by them because it was not possible to increase the price of aerated beverages containing sugar. It has been a heavy burden on the industry, and they hope that next year the remainder of the tax will be removed. Messrs. William Hay, Ltd., of Hull, also say that the concession will be appreciated by manufacturers of aerated waters, cordials, and confectionery; and Messrs. Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, and Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., New Cross, express their appreciation. Mr. W. H. Gibson, writing on behalf of the former, says:

There is not a probability of us enjoying the full reduction of 4d. per lb., as sugar brokers are anticipating advanced prices, and these will always fluctuate according to the position of the sugar crops, etc. . . . With regard to the export trade, we had a drawback of 4s. 2d. per cwt., and now it will only be 1s. 10d. and 2s. 4d. less duty to pay, so we are exactly in the same position. Taking it altogether, there is likely to be some permanent benefit in prices, for which, as we have been paying 1s. 6d. per cwt. more for sugar this year than last, we are duly thankful.

Exports and Imports.

THE Board of Trade returns for April show that the decline in British import and export trade continues, this being partially due to the fact that the whole of the Easter holidays fell in April this year, thus accounting to some extent for the large decline of 9,683,000l. in imports and 3,712,000l. in exports. The year's figures to date show a total contraction of 19,997,000l. in imports and 6,310,000l. in exports as compared with January-April 1907, but in comparison with 1906, last month's turnover showed an increase of three millions, and on the four months eighteen millions sterling more. The imports for April were valued at 47,099,912l., exports of home goods at 30,705,338l., and re-exports at 6,773,228l., making a total turnover of 84,578,478l. The feature in the imports last month was a decline of 8,424,400l. in raw materials, almost six millions of this being in cotton and wool. Manufactured goods fell off by 1,277,300l., spread over all the chief sections. Food, drink, and tobacco were practically the same. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums fell away by 526,000l., and the chemicals group by 120,850l. to 890,436l., but, compared with two years ago, the imports were 59,000l. better. On the export side the decrease in British goods was of an all-round character, the features comprising a fall of 3,565,400l. in manufactured articles (967,000l. in cotton goods, 458,000l. in wool, and 404,000l. in miscellaneous textiles), much of this decline no doubt being due to holiday-making in the North. Iron and steel dropped 710,000l., and in raw materials there was a decrease of 146,000l. Although coal increased by 98,000l., chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were 186,000l. less., the values being as follows:

	1906 £	1907 £	1908 £
April	1,299,597	1,710,917	1,525,245
Jan.-April	5,327,694	6,207,847	6,157,509

These figures show that the chemical trade is still maintained at a fair level, taking 1906 as a standard. The features of the April chemical export trade were the increased activity in coal-products (not dyes), the values of which rose to 180,696l., and an expansion of 2,640 tons in sulphate of copper, but a decline in value of 1,000l. Otherwise practically every item shows a decline, including one of 33,400l. in medicines, the decrease so far this year aggregating 60,000l. on a total of 509,233l.; the shipments of quinine fell away by 47,000 oz., and on four months' period they are 153,000 oz. less. Soda-compounds declined by 148,000 cwt. last month, for which soda ash and soda caustic were chiefly responsible, and there were shrinkages in bleaching-materials, cream of tartar, and glycerin. Painters' colours and materials were about the only bright spot last month, shipments rising to 183,000 cwt.; but so far this year the reduction is 37,000 cwt. Although April was the worst business month we have experienced this year, we do not see any disturbing signs when the figures are compared with the more normal period of two years ago.

Our Birthright!

At last we have reached the full nadir of fear,
Now the chemist must shed *all* his snobbery,
For the title's the birthright of cutters, we hear,
And to take it away would be robbery.

"Wake Up! Wake Up! U.R. Druggists."

This clarion note has been sounded by Mr. W. J. Leggett, who is acting on behalf of those who are not druggists according to the law. He has made the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill inquiry the occasion for circulation of much

ted matter to those who are not members of his Association. Registered chemists and druggists resent Mr. Jett's attentions, "Un[n]registered druggists" being an objectionable phrase. Mr. Barnes (President of Association), in one of the circulars, sounds a doleful note: "Ironmongers, seedsmen, and others are suggested persons suitable for the sale of poisons," but "we have been considered." The Association is among the disintegrated ones whom the Joint Committee did not call.

Stemming the Flood.

their Lordships all the Witnesses incontinently talked, and an overflow of words all must deplore;) each muttered low as from the Chair reluctantly he walked, I wanted to say ever so much more!"

"A Bitter Dose for Chemists."

The daily newspapers have this week taken a fair interest in the proceedings of the Joint Committee, and we have seen many cuttings of more or less appropriate editorial remarks. Thus the "Glasgow Evening Times" remarks:

One of the minor results of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, at present under consideration by a Joint Committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons, will be the clearer understanding of what is meant by the term "chemist and druggist." Pharmaceutical opinion appears to be that the title should be restricted to those who have passed examinations. If that were generally understood it might make the public patronise more frequently the fully qualified dispenser.

hits the mark well. The Manchester "Daily Dispatch" is not so fortunate. It said, under the above heading:

The small chemist and druggist is now fighting for his life. The point in dispute is this, Are the large general stores to be allowed to make up medical prescriptions? The qualified chemist and druggist in a small way naturally objects not, as he cannot compete with the large general stores, who deal in huge quantities and can therefore underbid him. The Government have introduced a Bill dealing with this, but with a kindred subject, and the small chemists are trying to persuade the Committee to insert a clause which would make it illegal for the large stores to dispense drugs. So far the victory has been with the large stores, and I am afraid that in the end the victory will rest with them. The gradual extinction of the small dealer is inevitable in these days of mammoth stores.

My store witness who was examined this week admitted there is nothing in the Bill to justify the "Dispatch's" remarks. Mr. Edmund Jones (Hanley), Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations of Great Britain, wrote to our contemporary and put the matter well when he said:

The point in dispute is not "Are the large stores to be allowed to make up medical prescriptions," but "Is the sale of poisonous and dangerous substances, at present legally sold only by the properly trained, qualified by examination, and duly registered chemist, to be so relaxed as to allow untrained and unqualified individuals and companies to sell them?" The qualified chemists, and particularly the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, emphatically protest against any such relaxation, which would undoubtedly be a source of great danger to the public. The dispensing chemist and druggist only asks that the same should apply to companies and stores as to individuals, and does not attempt to interfere in any way with companies or stores, so long as the dispensing and sale of poisons is entrusted to properly qualified persons.

The main contention of chemists is that a company of qualified and untrained persons should not be allowed to take the title of chemist or chemist and druggist, which they do not use as individuals without training and a searching examination. The provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts are to compel a statutory examination for qualification before a person is allowed to carry on the business of chemist and druggist. The title is a personal one, conferred by Act on individuals who pass the statutory examination, but by an omission of the word "persons" in the Pharmacy Acts it has been held that limited companies are outside the scope of the Act, hence some are using the title which they could not use individually.

It will be noticed from the report of the Committee's proceedings that the title question has now been fathomed by the Committee.

The Canadian Formulary.

A CONTINUATION of the new recipes published in the "Canadian Formulary of Unofficial Preparations" (Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, 50c.).

Emulsio Iodoformi.

Iodoform	...	...	...	...	10 parts
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	70 parts
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	20 parts

Rub the iodoform to a smooth paste with the glycerin, then add the water, and continue stirring until a uniform product results.

Glycerinum Bismuthi.

Bismuth and ammonium citrate	11 oz.	308 grains
Glycerin	...	10 fl. oz.
Strong solution of ammonia	...	a sufficient quantity
Distilled water, sufficient to make	...	40 fl. oz.

Triturate the bismuth and ammonium citrate with 8 fl. oz. of distilled water and 3 fl. oz. glycerin, and gradually add to it just enough strong solution of ammonia to dissolve the salt and to produce a neutral solution. Then add the remainder of the glycerin and sufficient distilled water to make 40 fl. oz.

Each fluid drachm contains 16 grains of bismuth and ammonium citrate.

Glycerinum Ferri Iodidi.

Iron (in wire)	...	...	...	2½ oz.
Iodine	...	...	...	6 oz. 405 grains
Glycerin	...	...	...	10 fl. oz.
Sulphurous acid (B.P.)	...	...	...	125 minims
Distilled water, sufficient to make	...	...	...	20 fl. oz.

Mix the iron and iodine in a flask with 8 fl. oz. of distilled water. Shake the mixture occasionally, checking the reaction if necessary by the affusion of cold water, and when the solution has acquired a greenish colour and has lost the odour of iodine, heat it gently to the boiling-point, and add at once 2 fl. oz. of glycerin and filter the solution into the remainder of the glycerin. Then add the sulphurous acid and sufficient glycerin to make 20 fl. oz., and mix thoroughly.

NOTE.—This preparation should be kept in small, well-filled well-corked, colourless glass bottles, in a place accessible to light. Each fl. oz. contains 220 grains ferrous iodide. One volume mixed with 4 volumes of simple syrup will furnish a preparation similar to syrup of ferrous iodide (B.P.).

Glycer. Ferri Phosph. cum Quinina et Strychnina.

Iron wire	...	...	...	750 grains
Concentrated phosphoric acid (B.P.)	...	...	...	12½ fl. oz.
Strychnine	...	...	...	50 grains
Quinine sulphate	...	...	...	1300 grains
Glycerin	...	...	...	24 fl. oz.
Distilled water, sufficient to make	...	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Place the iron wire and the phosphoric acid (previously diluted with 4 fl. oz. of distilled water) in a flask, plug the neck with cotton-wool, and heat gently till the iron is dissolved; in the resulting solution dissolve the quinine and strychnine, filter into the glycerin, and pass sufficient distilled water through the filter to make 40 fl. oz.

NOTE.—One volume of this glycerin mixed with 4 volumes of simple syrup will furnish a preparation similar to syrup of triple phosphates (B.P.).

Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.

Heroin	...	...	...	20 grains
Ammonium hypophosphite	...	...	...	640 grains
Fluid extract of hyoscyamus	...	...	...	320 minims
Fluid extract of white pine	...	...	...	2½ fl. oz.
Soluble tincture of tolu	...	...	...	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	10 fl. oz.
Syrup of wild-cherry bark	...	...	...	6 fl. oz.
Cinnamon-water, sufficient to make	...	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the heroin and the ammonium hypophosphite in the glycerin, previously mixed with 8 fl. oz. of cinnamon-water; add the fluid extracts, tincture of tolu, and syrup of wild cherry, and finally add sufficient cinnamon-water to make 40 fl. oz.

[This formula is quite different from the previous one, for which see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 634.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Linimentum Mentholi.

Menthol	...	...	...	2 oz.
Chloroform	...	...	...	8 fl. oz.
Olive oil, sufficient to make	...	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Mix and agitate until the menthol is dissolved.

NOTE.—The Colonial Addendum of the British Pharmacopœia permits the use of oleum sesami (oil of benne) in North American Colonies in making the official liniments, ointments, and plasters for which the B.P. orders that olive oil shall be used.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

GERAUT v. GRIFFIN.

IN this action by Messrs. E. Geraut & Co., aerated-water manufacturers, Farringdon Road, E.C., for the recovery of the value of a large number of syphons stated to be due at the close of a running account, Judge Edge, for the Clerkenwell County Court, has now stated a case for the consideration of the Divisional Court of King's Bench, and it is expected that the argument before the Court will be taken on Friday.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.

IN our report on the action by the Crown Perfumery Co. v. the Me-Mosa Perfumery Co. (*C. & D.*, May 9, p. 702) the conversation between Bench and Bar was somewhat abbreviated, with the result that the terms of the injunction and the costs awarded were not stated so clearly as appears in the shorthand notes. After the proposed terms of settlement had been mentioned,

Mr. Justice Warrington said: As the injunction is to be submitted to without the defendants being heard, I think I ought to say that, so far as I am concerned, on the existing evidence, if it had only been the outside of the box, the tablet and the wrapping in the grease-proof paper, and so on, there would be nothing in it. I think I ought to say that.

Mr. Walter: Yes, that I gathered was the view which your Lordship had taken—that it really came down to the question of the inside of the box.

Mr. Justice Warrington: Yes. I may say now that what struck me was that a person coming into a shop and seeing these things down there, and then coming and seeing those things, might very well take one for the other.

Mr. Walter: Yes, that is what my client, Mr. Carmichael, has seen.

The question of costs and damages was then discussed, and our report made it appear that the defendants were to pay costs up to the commencement of the action, whereas

Mr. Justice Warrington said: There will be an injunction in the terms of paragraphs 1 and 2 and inquiry as to damages, the defendants to pay the costs of the action up to the injunction, and the costs of the inquiry reserved.

Mr. Walter: I certainly did not anticipate this, but I think it has saved your Lordship a great deal of time.

Mr. Justice Warrington: Yes.

Mr. Astbury: There was a motion, but I do not know whether there was any order made for costs. If there was no order made as to costs, those will be costs in the action.

Mr. Justice Warrington: They will be costs in the action.

Mr. Astbury: Unless they were expressly reserved they must be costs in the action.

Mr. Justice Warrington: Yes, costs in the action.

From this it is evident that the costs to be paid are costs of the action up to and including the trial thereof.

FRIEDERICH v. HOPKIN & WILLIAMS.

IN the King's Bench Division on Monday, May 11, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Simon, K.C., mentioned this case (see *C. & D.*, April 18, p. 588). When the verdict was returned (explained counsel) his Lordship had left the building, and he now asked for judgment for the 500*l.* damages awarded by the jury for wrongful dismissal and an account of the amount of thorium nitrate manufactured by defendants since June 10, 1907, the date of the dismissal, and the royalties due to the plaintiff under the agreement. He also asked for payment of the latter and for an injunction restraining defendants from manufacturing thorium nitrate otherwise than under plaintiff's management. Under the agreement defendants engaged plaintiff as manager of their works in London and abroad to conduct the manufacture of thorium nitrate. It was proved at the trial that the defendants had never manufactured thorium nitrate before plaintiff came to them, and that they could not have done so. He communicated his secret to them, and one of their servants became his assistant; that assistant is now carrying out the manufacture of thorium nitrate. Counsel contended that both upon the implied terms and also upon the express words of the contract he was entitled to say that defendants must not continue to make this compound. Each party to the agreement was under an obligation not to make use of plaintiff's process to the detriment of the other.

Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., for the defendants, submitted that beyond the 500*l.* damages which had been awarded to him by the jury, plaintiff was not entitled to the relief which his learned friend claimed. Although his learned friend might be entitled to know the amount of thorium nitrate that had been manufactured up to the date of the trial, there had not been a sufficient commercial manufacture of the compound to make it worth while to draw up an account. Defendants had not sold a single atom of the sand. As the claim for an injunction, he contended that defendants were entitled to dismiss plaintiff under Clause 6 of the agreement, which laid it down that the engagement should be conditional upon plaintiff carrying on the process of manufacturing the compound and making it of a quality equal to that produced by any of the Syndicate makers. Plaintiff had not done this.

His Lordship asked if any appeal had been entered against the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Pollock replied in the affirmative.

His Lordship reserved his decision on the matter.

MESSRS. CLEAVERS' BUSINESS.

MR. JUSTICE EVE, in the Chancery Division on Saturday May 9, heard a summons taken out by Richard Quincey & Sons, asking that they should be allowed a rebate on the price which they had paid for the purchase of the soap and perfumery business of Cleaver & Sons. Mr. Jessel, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Wilbraham for applicants, said the business had been carried on by the late F. J. Cleaver, and on his death in 1905 an action was commenced by creditors for administration of the estate. Two of the sons, Howard and Ralph Cleaver, who were the respondents to this summons, were appointed receivers and managers *pendente lite*, and also administrators, and Frederick Ernest Cleaver was appointed manager of the business temporarily at a salary of 600*l.* a year. It was ordered, among other things, that the manager should pay out of the incomings of the business what was necessary to continue it as a going concern. An attempt was made to turn it into a limited company, and a prospectus was published showing that the profits from May 1905 to December 1905 were equivalent to 3,355*l.* per annum. The public, however, did not respond to the prospectus, and ultimately an agreement of sale was entered into and confirmed by order of the Court, the applicants agreeing to pay 19,000*l.* for the business. They now contended that they had bought the business as a going concern, and that it was not legitimate to make payments out of the business for other than business purposes. The belief was induced in his clients' minds that they would receive certain funds which they had not in fact received. They were entitled to assume that the business would be maintained as a going concern having regard to the circumstances which had been told them, and that the debts of the vendors were such as had been paid by the ordinary course of business. They were entitled to regard it as one concern entirely independent of the other estate of the testator, which was said to be insolvent, and as forming no part of the property which was the subject of the administration proceedings; and if that was not the case they had been misled. On taking possession they found that large deductions had been made which had nothing to do with the business, and which ought to fall on the general estate. They included bills held by people who ought to have proved in the administration. All the purchase money had been paid into court, and now the applicants claim adjustment.

His Lordship said he did not see where the applicants got any right to control the business before the date of purchase. They had undertaken to purchase only such assets as were subsisting on that date. There were, however, two or three items which would have to stand over for further consideration, and the applicants would not be precluded from taking further proceedings if they chose, asking the Court to rescind the contract.

The summons was adjourned *sine die*.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

CANINE SPECIALIST.

AT Canterbury on May 2, D'Arcy Barnes, Eddington, was summoned by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for acting as a veterinary surgeon without being registered.

The prosecution alleged that defendant described himself as being the only canine specialist in Herne Bay, his card also bearing the words "cattle vet." The Magistrates imposed the nominal penalty of 1s. and 18s. 9d. costs.

Merchandise-marks Act, 1887.

A CLOTH-BALL CASE.

At Highgate Police Court on May 13, before Sir Francis Cory-Wright and other magistrates, James's Drug-stores, Ltd., 182 Stroud Green Road, Hornsey, were summoned for selling Senier's electric cloth-ball, to which they had applied a false trade description, and, on a second summons, they were charged with applying a false description to the article. Mr. R. D. Muir prosecuted; and Mr. Stephen Lynch defended, and elected to have the case dealt with summarily. Mr. Muir said that the prosecution was instituted by Mr. Frederick J. Foot, chemist and druggist, 195 Seven Sisters' Road, N., sole proprietor of the firm of Alfred Senier & Co. Mr. Foot last year invented and patented a cloth-ball, composed of various things and used for dry-cleaning clothes. In July 1907 he registered a trade-mark for the article, describing it as "Senier's Electric Kleen." He built up a strong business in the article among retailers. The defendants had bought from him, but in March one of Mr. Foot's travellers was told by Mr. James (managing director of the defendant company) that he did not intend to sell Senier's balls in future, but asked Mr. Foot to tender for the supply of 1,000 balls for him to sell again in his own boxes. Mr. Foot did not entertain the proposal. Later Mr. Foot found that the defendant company had copied his cartons, and he sent a person in his employ to buy a cloth-ball at the stores. This ball was one of Senier's balls and had one of Senier's labels round it, but it was packed in a box upon which was a label describing the ball as "Zetts (Reg.) Universal Cloth Ball, prepared by O'Neil, Zetts & Co., at 182 Stroud Green Road." They then commenced to manufacture a ball of their own, which was an imitation of Senier's. This they packed with a circular, which read almost word for word like Senier's, and lined their boxes with pink corrugated paper in exact imitation of Senier's lining. They sold their balls for 6d. each, whereas Senier's balls are sold for 7½d. each.—This statement by Mr. Muir was substantiated by witnesses, among them Mr. Foot, who said that special machinery had to be designed to make his cloth-ball in its special shape. He had spent 750l. in machinery and advertisements. He had had complaints from people who had bought Zetts's balls under the impression that they were Senier's, and he had lost orders in consequence.—Mr. Lynch contended that no offence had been committed under the Act. After a consultation in private, Sir Francis Cory-Wright said that the Bench had decided to convict. The defendant must pay a fine of 10l. and the Court fees and 5l. 5s. costs of the other side.—Mr. Lynch: If the defendants desire it, will you state a case?—Sir Francis: Yes; if we are wrong we shall be glad to be put right.

County Court Cases.

A SON'S DEATH.

In our issue of February 22, p. 287, was reported the recovery by Mr. Joseph Senior, chemist, Eastbourne, of 60l. and costs from the father of a young man named Sharrer for medicines and oxygen. The young man had died from pneumonia while on his honeymoon. In respect to the same Dr. C. O'Brien Harding, of Eastbourne, recovered 60l. for medical attendances at the same time, Judge Rentoul remarking that he would probably have made it less if the defendant had not offered that sum some time ago. 80l. 6s. 6d. was sued for.

DISPENSER'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURY.

At Salford County Court on May 5, Judge Shireess Will, K.C., awarded (under the Workmen's Compensation Act) Mr. John Jones, a dispenser, 16s. 5d. per week for injuries under the following circumstances:

Mr. Jones is a chemist and druggist carrying on business at 102 Cross Lane, Salford, and was also dispenser for the Salford Board of Guardians at 85l. per annum. Last September, while engaged in dispensing at the workhouse hospital, he pricked his left thumb while taking a bottle out of a basket. Deeming it a trivial injury, he took no notice of it for a few days, when serious symptoms set in, and he

consulted a doctor, who said he had got blood-poisoning. An operation was performed, and, as no benefit resulted, he went into the Salford Royal Hospital, where five subsequent operations were formed, and he then went home, where he was confined to his bedroom for four months. His left arm had become useless, and he had been told that another operation might be necessary. He had had to employ a qualified assistant at 2l. a week to manage his business. It was urged that Mr. Jones was not wholly incapacitated from carrying on his business as a chemist and druggist.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN NELSTROP WORDSWORTH, of Burton Hall, Burton Salmon, trading as Robinson & Wordsworth, Liquorice Refiners, Pontefract.—The public examination of this debtor took place at Wakefield on May 7. The gross liabilities were stated at 10,735l., and the deficiency 5,902l. Debtor explained that he had had many losses on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. He had also suffered through the increased cost of raw materials—particularly sugar, owing to the tax. The examination was adjourned.

Re WILLIAM HAMER MILLS, Chemist and Druggist, Market Place, Heywood.—A meeting of the creditors herein was held on May 4, when accounts were presented showing liabilities amounting to 479l. 9s. 11d. and assets valued at 215l. Debtor said he purchased the business for 700l., and for the last year the turnover was over 500l., his best year's turnover being 900l. For over three years he had known he was insolvent. To his mother he owed 232l. on promissory notes, but this sum was not included in the liabilities. He suggested a deed of assignment, and said that if the creditors let him retain the furniture his mother would entirely waive her claim. This was agreed to. (See also p. 752.)

Re JAMES ALEXANDER BRYCE (trading as Bryce & Co.), 44 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Wholesale Export Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held on May 13 at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities 3,822l. 7s. 4d. (unsecured 3,000l. 0s. 11d.), and net assets valued at 352l. 4s. 8d. after deducting 12l. 10s. for payment of the preferential claims. Questioned by Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Official Receiver, the debtor said the books of account kept in the business recorded all the transactions, but no balance-sheet or profit-and-loss account had been prepared since June 1903, when he had a deficiency of about 700l. The business consisted largely of shipping goods to South Africa. In most instances he obtained payment by drawing bills on his customers in South Africa, and getting immediate payment at the bank, and sometimes he obtained cash in advance of delivery. In all cases, however, he obtained the goods on credit. Witness attributed his insolvency to the depression in trade in South Africa, where his principal customers resided, to inability to attend to his business through ill-health, and depreciation in the value of shares. When in business he had valuable agencies for the sale of vermite, an insect-powder, and "Roisdorf," a natural water. They had brought in substantial profits for several years. He had the Admiralty contract for vermite, and supplied all the largest steamship companies with it. Mr. White, the trustee under the deed of assignment, had sold the agencies to a gentleman, whose father had previously lent witness 500l., and he (debtor) had no further interest in them. The examination was ordered to be concluded. Besides those already named (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 589) the following are creditors: Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (18l. 10s. 7d.); Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich (10l. 8s.); W. Caudery & Co. (81l. 14s. 2d.); Dinneford & Co. (11l. 14s.); Fassett & Johnson (42l. 9s. 11d.); W. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (13l. 11s. 3d.); Howard & Sons, Ltd. (14l. 8s. 3d.); Horner & Sons (21l. 6s. 5d.); Horlick's Food Co. (27l.); Houghtons, Ltd. (11l. 12s.); R. Hoven-den & Sons, Ltd. (22l. 8s. 4d.); Lever Bros., Ltd. (19l. 9s. 3d.); S. Maw, Son & Sons (12l. 13s. 8d.); May, Roberts & Co. (55l. 1s. 5d.); H. C. Quelch & Co. (19l. 15s.); Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield (56l. 10s.); Roisdorfer Brunnen Verivaltung Roisdorf, Germany (24l.); R. J. Reuter (12l. 14s.); Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (26l. 16s.); Trenches Remedies, Ltd., Dublin (71l. 13s.); J. Tye & Son (28l. 2s.); J. Simpson & Co., Ltd. (11l. 15s.); Vincent Wood (24l. 6s. 11d.); W. Woodward, Ltd., Nottingham (21l. 10s.); Stranach & Williams, Durban (10l.); H. V. Burgess, Hove (455l. 3s. 6d.).

CREDITORS SUE GUARANTORS.—In the King's Bench Division on May 14 the case of Messrs. Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., of Doncaster, v. Staveley & Co., Liverpool, came before Mr. Justice Walton for judgment (see *C. & D.*, May 2, p. 666). It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of 2,000l. due under a guarantee. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs for 2,000l., and such costs as would reasonably have been incurred if they had sued upon a second agreement. Stay of execution was granted until next Tuesday in order that application might be made for further stay if necessary.

Deed of Arrangement.

MILLS, WILLIAM HAMER, 1 Market Street, Heywood, Lanes, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: H. L. Price, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester. Dated May 6, filed May 9. Liabilities unsecured, 479*l.*; estimated net assets, 195*l.* Assignment upon trust, etc. The following are among the creditors: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (18*l.*); Sumner & Co., Ltd. (16*l.*); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. (17*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

TABOR, A. E., and BLAKELOCK, C. B., artificial-manure manufacturers, Basinghall Avenue, London, E.C., under the style of Tabor & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

LESLIE, JOHN GORDON, Southchurch Gardens, East Ham, E., surgeon.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

FEWSTER, WILLIAM LONGWOOD, Dewsbury, chemist and druggist. Order of discharge dated November 18, 1903, modified by reducing the judgment from 70*l.* to 10*l.*, payable within a month from this date, March 11, 1908.

New Companies and Company News.

SOMERVILLE'S PREPARATIONS SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of soap-manufacturers, etc.

STICKBRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital 600*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the secret methods of manufacturing various chemical-technical preparations, particularly "Polishing-stick," from A. Meissner, of 27 Brook Street, Kennington, S.E. The first directors are A. Meissner and A. F. Marquart. Registered office, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, W.C.

THOS. VICKERS & SONS, LTD.—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of trade-marks, agencies, depôts, and other appurtenances and assets connected with the business of manufacturing chemists as Thomas Vickers & Sons, Miles Platting and Widnes, Lanes, and Sandbach, Ches., bone and soap boilers, drysalters, etc. The first directors are W. Vickers (permanent governing director; special qualification, 25,000 shares), H. Vickers, A. Bardsley, and W. V. Hamilton. Qualification of ordinary directors, 500*l.* Remuneration of W. Vickers, 2,000*l.* per annum. Registered office, Vickers Street, Miles Platting, Manchester.

PACIFIC SALT CO., LTD.—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from the New Anglo-Mexican Co., Ltd., the island of El Carmen, Gulf of California, Mexico, with its salt deposits and the business carried on there. The first directors are F. Harcastle, Right Hon. G. W. Balfour, A. Weir, and J. E. B. Loftus. Qualification, 500 shares. Remuneration, 1,000*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 11 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

KALLE & CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from W. F. Kalle and E. Fischer and carry on the business at 8 New Cannon Street, Manchester, of Messrs. Kalle & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in aniline dyes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc. The first directors are W. F. Kalle, E. Fischer, E. Schmolz, C. Reinhard, and J. Heap (all permanent). Qualification, one share. Registered office, 8 New Cannon Street, Manchester.

GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES CO., LTD.—Capital 4,400*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (4,000 pref. and 400 deferred). Objects: To manufacture pharmaceutical and medicinal products, chemicals, drugs, perfumes, food products, and mineral waters, and machinery for manufacturing the same. The first directors are W. Lecoq and P. Lagarde. Registered office, Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C.

OZONIA CO., LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a proprietor of a bath-salt preparation known as "Ozonium" for the cure of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, and other uric-acid troubles and otherwise, carried on by Esther M. Jay at 8 Westland Row, Dublin, 126 Aldersgate Street, E.C., and elsewhere as the "Ozonium Co." The first subscribers are: A. M. Colyer, 1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., solicitor; N. L. Bridges, shorthand writer; A. T. Fowler, managing clerk; W. H. Harris, accountant; P. F. Fairn, law-clerk; W. A. Colyer, 1 Clement's

Inn, Strand, W.C., solicitor; and E. J. Palmer, stationer, Registered office, 126 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SANTAS CO., LTD.—The directors announce a dividend of 9*d.* per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—The directors in their first report state that the net profits for the year amounted to 905*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and after paying a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., they carry forward 412*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Mr. O. I. Jones has been appointed managing director for North Wales and Mr. J. G. Isaac for South Wales.

SCHERING'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The annual report of the chemical factory vorm. E. Schering, of Berlin, states that business during 1907 has been normal on the whole. What further developments may set in cannot be foreseen. As regards business in Russia, the factory in Wydriza has disposed of its total yearly production at considerably better prices. The Moscow factory has just been opened, and the directors are of opinion that it is important the company should maintain its position in Russia, as it is probable that Moscow will become the central market for the East. The new English patent law forced the company to erect works in England. The dividend is 17 per cent. on the 4,000,000*m.* original shares, 4 per cent. on 1,000,000*m.* new shares, and 4½ per cent. on 2,000,000*m.* preference shares.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1907, shows a gross profit of 99,295*l.* After providing for debenture interest, expenses, managing directors' salaries, and directors' fees, and making allowance for depreciation, there is a net profit of 24,055*l.*, which, with the amount brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of 32,225*l.* to be dealt with. After deducting the dividends on the preference shares there remains a balance of 25,976*l.* The directors recommend to increase the reserve against freeholds by 1,000*l.* to increase the reserve against the debt owing by W. J. Bush & Co., Incorporated, 4,000*l.*; to increase the general reserve fund by 4,000*l.*; to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the year; and to carry forward 9,476*l.*

CONTINENTAL COMPANIES.—The following dividends on ordinary shares are supplementary to those given in our issue of April 11 (p. 558), the figures in parentheses indicating the amount paid in the previous year: Colour-works vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst a/M., 30 per cent. (30 per cent.); J. D. Riedel Co., Berlin, 9 (12); Chemische Fabrik zu Heinrichshall Co., 10 (9½); Chemische Fabrik Billwälder vorm. Hell & Sthamer, Hamburg, 10 (6); Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter-Meer Co., Uerdingen, 10 (10); Chemische Fabriken Gernsheim-Heubrich Co., Gernsheim, 5 (3); Silesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken, 11; Chemische Fabrik Buckau, Magdeburg, 12 (12); Chemische Werke vorm. H. & E. Albert, Amandenurg-Biebrich, 32 (22½).—The Chemical Society of the Rhône Factories (formerly Gillard, S. Monnet & Cartier) had profits last year of 911,405*f.* A dividend of 12.72*f.* was declared on the preference shares and 36.29*f.* on the ordinary shares.

FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.—The annual report of the directors for 1907 states that although industrial conditions were affected by the American crisis, yet results for the first half of the year were very good, and of late business both in colours and in pharmaceutical products has increased, though this is discounted to some extent by the higher cost of production. Conditions for export trade are becoming more complicated from year to year. Owing to the high import duties in Austria, the company will probably be obliged to manufacture certain of their products in that country. In consequence of the new English patent law the company have been forced, in union with the Ludwigshafen and Berlin concerns to float an English company for the erection of a factory, which involves great expense to the German industry, while the directors are of opinion that it does not benefit England, as the manufacture in England is so small. A similar patent law is proposed for the United States, but it is hoped that in the interest of both countries an agreement may be arrived at. The new Swiss patent law is of such a nature that it is doubtful whether the chemical patent protection is of any value. The directors are of opinion that Switzerland has not entirely fulfilled her obligations towards Germany in regard to the patent law treaty. The extension of the Norwegian factory for the production of nitrate from nitrogen is still progressing, but the works, which swallow up a large amount of capital, will not be profitable for several years. The dividend declared was given in our issue of April 11 (p. 558).

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered and charged upon the company's property and capital: *Quiklean Soap Co., Ltd.*, Chatham. A debenture, dated April 7, 1908, to secure 400*l.*, is held by J. Menders, 93 Darnley Road, Gravesend.—*Sadler & Co., Ltd.*, manufacturing

chemists, Middlesbrough. Re-issue on April 27 of a 100% debenture. Trustee, Sir Theodore Fry, Darlington. *J. W. Carr (Chemist), Ltd.*, Newmarket. 3,000% 4-per-cent debentures, created March 16 and dated April 21, 1903, charged on the company's undertaking, property, and undivided capital, have been registered.—*Standard Ammonia Co., Ltd.*, London. A deed dated April 27, 1908, for further securing 19,900% debentures (being balance outstanding of a series securing 30,000%), has been registered. Holders: E. A. Bott, "South Glen," Compton, Winchester; Miss F. E. Bott, 6 Chichester Terrace, Brighton; and G. H. Hoyle, Banks Hatch, Winchester.

Births.

HENDERSON.—At Strathisla, 107 Osborne Place, Aberdeen, on May 10, the wife of A. W. Henderson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

KEALL.—At 68 West Hill, East Putney, on May 10, the wife of John Keall, chemist and optician, of a daughter.

WEBSTER.—At 155 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 5, the wife of Magnus Herd Webster, pharmaceutical chemist (of McKesson & Robbins), of a daughter.

Marriage.

MURPHY.—At Ballycormack Church, on April 29, by the Rev. F. Murphy, C.C. (uncle of the bride), James Joseph Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, 80 Patrick Street, Dublin, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Murphy, J., Ballymichan, Longford.

Deaths.

WALD.—At Kidderminster, on May 11, Mr. Walter Wald, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four.

COWPER.—At Winchburgh on May 11, Catherine Stark, widow of Mr. D. B. Cowper, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy, Linlithgowshire.

EVANS.—At Cilgerran, near Cardigan, on April 29, Mr. John William Evans, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven.

HANDFORD.—At Church Gate, Great Torrington, Devon, on May 8, Mr. Edwin Handford, chemist and druggist, aged ninety-two. Mr. Handford, who was for many years one of the most prominent public men in the ancient borough, went from Bideford to Torrington in 1839, and carried on business there until about eight years ago, when he retired in favour of his son, Mr. J. J. Handford, chemist and druggist. From the first Mr. Handford took a keen interest in public affairs. He was Town Councillor, Alderman, twice Mayor, a Justice of the Peace, and a man generally held in high respect. The funeral on May 11 was attended by the Mayor and Corporation and all the leading citizens.

ISON.—At 21A Castle Street, Shrewsbury, on April 30, Mr. Harry John Ison, chemist and druggist (of H. J. Ison, Ltd., merchant chemists, Shrewsbury), aged forty-eight. Mr. Ison, who had been in business in Shrewsbury for twenty-five years, leaves a widow and two daughters. In the poor have lost a good friend.

JONES.—At 42 King Street, Brynmawr, on May 11, Jane, widow of Alfred Maddox Jones, chemist and druggist.

ROBINSON.—At 12 Park Parade, Whitley Bay, on May 10, Alice, widow of Mr. Joseph Robinson, chemist and druggist, Stanley.

ROBINSON.—At Nelson, New Zealand, on March 12, Mr. Ralph Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, of West Port New Zealand, formerly in business in Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

SQUIRE.—At 24 Weymouth Street, London, W., on May 11, Mr. Alexander John Balmanno Squire, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., F.L.S., son of the late Mr. Peter Squire, chemist to Queen Victoria, aged seventy-one. Mr.

Balmanno Squire's recent contributions to our pages on an improved compound liquorice-powder are still fresh in the minds of our readers, and they exhibited his remarkable gifts of expression and his interest in therapeutics. He received his medical education at University College, London, and in 1858 passed the Final examinations of the Society of Apothecaries and the Royal College of Surgeons, four years later graduating as M.B. Lond. and receiving the gold medal of the University. As a practitioner he made a special study of dermatology, and wrote numerous works on the subject. He was a founder and President of the Junior Medical Society of London. He was at one time lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School; also medical officer of the St. Marylebone General Dispensary. He was a founder of the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and for more than forty years senior surgeon and honorary medical superintendent of that institution. He took a deep interest in its welfare and an active part in its management. Last year when, owing to failing health, he wished to give up his work in connection with the hospital, the committee decided to place its funds in the hands of the Charity Commissioners, for the purpose of founding and endowing three charities for the benefit of sufferers from skin-disease at three of the large general hospitals. This scheme was carried out, and the three charities are now established and known as the Charing Cross Hospital Special (Skin-diseases) Fund, the Guy's Hospital Special (Skin-diseases) Fund, and the Westminster Hospital Special (Skin-diseases) Fund. Mr. Balmanno Squire particularly interested himself in the therapeutics of his subject, and many of his works deal with the results of his investigations in this direction. He was among the first to publish coloured photographs of skin-diseases and to utilise the oxy-hydrogen lantern for demonstration and illustration of medical subjects. He made a large collection of water-colour drawings of skin-diseases, many of them exhibiting very rare conditions. He was a member of the German Dermatological Society and of several medical societies in London. He was the writer of the article on skin-diseases in "Reynolds' System of Medicine." He published an atlas of coloured photographs, a manual of the diseases of the skin, and several works on the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous diseases.



STURROCK.—At Mayfield Road, Eccles, Lancs, on May 10, Mr. J. N. L. Sturrock, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-three.

WHITE.—At Sall Park, Norfolk, on May 8, Major Timothy White, chemist and druggist (founder of the business of Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth and elsewhere), aged eighty-four. Major White was the son of Mr. Joseph White, of Northwood Hall, Herts, and Dowgate Wharf, in the City of London. He was educated at the City of London School, and went to Portsmouth in 1848, where he associated himself closely with the religious and social life of the town, besides extensively developing the business he founded. Major White was one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in Portsmouth, and was a member of the 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers for fifteen years, retiring with the honorary rank of major. But he will perhaps be best remembered in Portsmouth as the chief supporter and organiser for many years of the Landport Free Ragged Schools, which were the first to be taken over by the late Portsmouth School Board. "Many residents of Portsmouth remember when Timothy White had only one small shop" (writes a local correspondent). "The business developed to such an extent that to-day the Timothy White Co., Ltd., have over fifty businesses scattered between Margate and Truro; fifteen of these are in the borough of Portsmouth. An immense trade is done in coal,

petroleum, ironmongery, glass, stationery, etc. In Portsmouth, at least, Timothy White is a household word to a degree which can scarcely be conceived by outsiders, and the public are reminded of the loss of their favourite tradesman to-day by the black shutter across the windows of the branch shops." Major White left Portsmouth about fifteen years ago to reside at Sall Park, Norfolk. The control of the businesses is now mainly in the hands of his son, Mr. Woolmer R. D. White, J.P., chemist and druggist.

Recent Wills.

MR. GEORGE WRIGHT, of Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. Wright & Sons, who died on March 13, aged sixty-seven, left estate of the gross value of 6,224*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 3,023*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

MR. ALFRED BOWNE SCOTT, of La Bocage, Geneva, Switzerland, of Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Ltd., London, Paris, Sydney, Buda Pesth, Barcelona, Milan, and elsewhere, Vice-Chairman of La Capital Tramways Co., Ltd., La Capital (Extensions) Tramways Co., Ltd., La Capital Traction and Electric Co., of Buenos Ayres, Ltd., a director of the Buenos Ayres Grand National Tramways Co., Ltd., and of Buenos Ayres New Tramways Co., Ltd., who died at Geneva on January 8, aged sixty-one, left English estate of the gross value of 174,947*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 174,622*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, in addition to real estate in New York valued at \$5,000, and personal estate in New York whose total value is not ascertained, but which is sworn as exceeding \$50,000. The testator left to his wife, Mrs. Ella F. Scott, \$100,000 and the proceeds of his insurance policies, and to his son Alfred Bowne Scott \$5,000, and to Miss Ella L. Gibbs, of Boston, Mass., \$2,000. The residue of his property he left as to one-third to his wife for life, with remainder to his children, one-third to his son Alfred Bowne Scott on attaining majority, and one-third to his daughter Mrs. Alys S. Anthony, of Paris, she bringing into hotchpot \$250,000 already given to her. The testator directed his English executors to retain the management and *personnel* (including their remuneration) of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., for five years, if the survivor of his son and daughter shall live so long, and he gave them power to enlarge his holding in that concern, and with the consent of the beneficiaries to exchange his holdings for other classes of stock or shares.

Personalities.

MR. A. JUDGES, chemist, of Penrith, N.S.W., is now in London on holiday.

MAJOR R. J. BLACKHAM, R.A.M.C., L.P.S.I., was, as a student of the Middle Temple, called to the Bar on Wednesday, May 13.

MR. G. AARGAARD, London manager of the business of Messrs. Peter Möller & Co., Ltd., has been appointed President of the Norwegian Club in London.

MR. FRED BARLOW, chemist and druggist, of Birmingham, has been unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the King's Norton Board of Guardians.

MR. J. H. WILSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Harrogate, who has been in indifferent health for some time recently, underwent an operation (gastrostomy), and has made a very rapid and successful recovery.

MR. N. H. MARTIN, pharmaceutical chemist, presided at the annual meeting of the Ravensworth Habitation of the Primrose League at Gateshead last week. Mr. Martin was re-elected Ruling Councillor of the Habitation, of which Lady Ravensworth is Dame President.

DR. WILLIAM CARTER, the retiring professor of materia medica in the University of Liverpool, has had the title of Emeritus Professor conferred upon him. Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., is to conduct the course of instruction in this subject during the present term, and has been appointed internal examiner for materia medica in July.

A SERIES of "Sunday Services for Sportsmen" has been started at St. Andrew's Church, Surbiton, and one of the most prominent members of the local committee to help the movement is Mr. Horace Davenport (Chairman of Camwal, Ltd., and proprietor of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne). Mr. Davenport is a well-known swimmer, and he is President of the Surbiton Amateur Athletic Association.

MR. WILLIAM EVANS, chemist and druggist, of Newsham Drive, Liverpool, has been appointed a magistrate for the city. Mr. Evans, who was born at Bodedern, Anglesey, was educated at Holyhead, and served his apprenticeship to a chemist in that town. He started business in Liverpool in 1863, and during his whole career he has taken a keen interest in public affairs. Mr. Evans has been actively engaged in practical educational work for twenty-five or thirty years. He is at present Chairman of four Council schools, besides being on the committees of three technical institutes.

MR. J. V. COBB, chemist and druggist (who for close on fifty years carried on business at Hythe, Kent), and Mrs. Cobb, celebrated their golden wedding on May 6, when a party drove from Cheriton (where Mr. and Mrs. Cobb now reside) to Sellindge Church (where they were married in 1858). A thanksgiving service was held, and the party afterwards proceeded to Leeds, near Maidstone, where a reception took place at the George Hotel, of which one of Mr. Cobb's sons is proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have three sons and nine daughters, who, with one exception, were all present at the gathering, together with eight grandchildren and several personal friends.

MR. JOHN GIBSON, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, Hexham, who was last week elected President of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, has always taken a great interest in photographic and optical matters. He was one of the founders of the Society which has now placed him in the position of honour. Mr. Gibson was apprenticed to his father in 1838, and afterwards obtained London experience before he passed the Minor in 1895. He took part in the formation of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, and is now Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Gibson has held the appointment of lecturer on photography to the Hexham Technical Education Committee of the Northumberland County Council, and was formerly a second lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

For the first time in the history of the Pharmaceutical Society's annual competition for pharmaceutical chemists (instituted in 1861) the Pereira medal has this year been gained by a lady—Miss Gertrude Holland Wren. The only other ladies who have ever taken distinction in these annual competitions among pharmaceutical chemists are Miss Margaret E. Buchanan, who took the Society's silver medal in 1887; Miss Annie E. Tilson, who took the same prize in 1893; and Miss Frances Magan, who took the silver medal in 1899. It is interesting to note that Miss Wren is a pupil of Miss Buchanan's, but got her preliminary training in pharmacy with Miss Rayner, dispenser at the Mildmay Mission Hospital. She attended the Minor course at the School of Pharmacy last year, passing the examination in July, then took the Major course and passed the examination last month. Miss Wren's previous successes in the Society's competitions include bronze medals for chemistry (theoretical and practical) and botany, also a certificate of honour for materia medica obtained during the Minor course. She was equally successful at the termination of the Major course, where, as reported last week, she took the silver medals for chemistry and physics, practical chemistry, and botany, and a certificate of honour for materia medica. As already reported, Miss Wren has been appointed Redwood scholar. One of the daily papers, writing in regard to her achievement, says: "Miss Gertrude Wren is a bright-faced girl, only twenty-two years of age, with clear studious eyes and a high, intellectual forehead. Since her success was announced on Saturday messages of congratulation from all parts of the country have been received at her home in Onslow Gardens, Muswell Hill, N."



Association Affairs.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at 156 King Street, on Thursday, May 7, at 8 P.M., Mr. T. B. Male (President) in the chair. Messrs. Palmer, Shearman, Davies, Drabble, W. G. Poll, and Richmond were also present. It was decided to hold the annual summer outing on June 25.

Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the George and Dragon Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne, on May 7, Councillor James Avison, J.P. (President), in the chair. A discussion on the Pharmacy Bill took place, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the members of this Association heartily approve of the objects of the Pharmacy Bill, and that they use their best endeavours to effectively back up the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Council to bring about a successful issue.

Hartlepool Chemists' Association.

THE fifth annual meeting was held in the Grand Hotel on May 7, Alderman Clarkson, J.P., presiding over a good attendance of members.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Mr. P. H. Gamlen mentioned that nine meetings had been held, but the attendance had not been always satisfactory. The business done at each of these meetings was reviewed, and it was mentioned that the holidays had been well maintained. The session ended with a credit balance of 2*l.* 1*s.* On the motion of the Chairman the report was adopted, and Mr. Gamlen was thanked and re-elected Hon. Secretary.

OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS.—Mr. Barker was elected Vice-President, in place of Mr. Hill (resigned), Mr. Ferry taking his place on the committee. Drs. Strover, Biggart, and Pearson were elected Hon. Vice-Presidents, and last year's committee were re-elected.

RETAILING OF SPIRITUOUS REMEDIES.—A discussion took place on this matter, and it was decided that the Chairman should draw the attention of the local Inland Revenue authorities to the letter appearing in the *C. & D.*, April 25, p. 637.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—It was decided that a petition signed by each member of the Association should be sent to Mr. Lambton, M.P., and Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

The last meeting of the session was held at the County Restaurant on Wednesday, May 6. There were present Mr. John Nicholson (President), in the chair, and Messrs. Bowden, Dodge, Gee, Riach, Royse, Train, Watson, Westerman, and Orrell.

GENERAL BUSINESS. Mr. Bowden proposed, and Mr. Dodge seconded, that a letter of thanks be written to Mr. S. Kay, J.P., for his generous subscription to the funds of the Association. Mr. E. Stabler was unanimously elected a member. It was decided to have a picnic on Whit Friday, details of which were left to the Executive Committee. It was resolved to support the candidatures of Messrs. Gibson and Cuff for the ensuing Council election. The Secretary was asked whether any communications had been received from the retiring members of Council, and much surprise was expressed on his replying in the negative.

POISONS AND THE SALE OF THEM was the title of a paper by Mr. F. H. Bowden, Ph.C., of Cheadle. In this the author explained the terms of Section 17 of the 1868 Act, and the offences which may be committed under it, urging that as new drugs and preparations are introduced, such of them as are covered by the principle of the Act should be brought under the notice of the State authorities with a view to addition to the Schedule. He further emphasised the necessity for qualified chemists impressing upon the public that they are the sole persons qualified by the State to have the full control of the sale of poisons by retail. Mr. Bowden also spoke about the Government Poison Bill, advocating "tooth-and-nail" opposition to it; and referred finally to the Poison Schedule. On the latter point he sug-

gested the addition of the following articles which have caused fatalities:

Aetic acid	Nitrobenzol
Ammonia	Paraldehyde
Antimony	Phosphorus
Camphorated oil	Bichromate of potash
Caustic soda	Trional
Caustic potash	Veronal
Spirit of salt	Sulphonal
Various liniments	Zinc chloride

After some criticism of the existing Schedule, Mr. Bowden remarked that the following should be added to the Schedule, if not in Part II., at any rate in an amended form:

Salts of copper	Sulphuric ether
Salts of lemon	Heroin
Potass. permanganate	Croton oil
Diaehylon	Adrenalin
Chromic acid	

Also various synthetic remedies of recent birth.

After a short discussion, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bowden closed a most interesting meeting.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on May 11, Mr. J. Day (President) occupying the chair. There were also present Messrs. R. Broadhead (Batley), A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), W. Blakeley (Birstall), G. N. Gutteridge, R. Gledhill, and G. Walker (Secretary) (Dewsbury).

CRITICISM.—The first part of the meeting was taken up with a consideration of a letter from Mr. Stead (Heckmondwike) in regard to the way the meetings are conducted, which seems to have promoted a lively discussion. The President handed in his resignation, but afterwards withdrew it when a vote of confidence in him had been passed. The matter then dropped.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S VIEWS.—Mr. Broadhead reported on an interview which Mr. Gledhill and himself had had with the Right Hon. W. Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Education. The case against the Poisons Bill was put by Mr. Gledhill, but Mr. Runciman was not very sympathetic. He had apparently been influenced by a gentleman on the other side, but expressed himself in favour of a distance limit. He would not, however, give any definite opinion with reference to the sale of agricultural poisons. With regard to the Society's Bill, Mr. Runciman said he was with them all the way. He believed that no one but a qualified individual should deal in medicines, and said it is a great injustice that companies should evade the Pharmacy Act by means of the Companies Act. He promised their Bill every support, but was doubtful about it going through this year, being a private member's Bill. Mr. Broadhead then seems to have expounded his views on a test-case in regard to titles, and Mr. Runciman said he "was perfectly sure there was a good deal of life in the old Act yet." Mr. Broadhead added that if members of Parliament thought chemists had not exhausted the 1868 Act, it was rather a pity to be asking for support for another Bill. He thought in fairness that he ought to be given a chance to explain his views at Bloomsbury Square; at the same time, he would never go there unless he was backed up by the views of the men he had represented for the last ten years. (Applause.)

Mr. Gledhill said he could endorse what Mr. Broadhead had stated. He had tried to convince Mr. Runciman of the injustice of the Poisons Commission and the licensing proposals.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Gledhill for their report.

Mr. Barker reported having written to Sir T. P. Whitaker, M.P., who stated he would look into the provisions carefully when the Pharmacy Bill came up for discussion.

Congratulatory messages were sent to Mr. J. S. Craven (Cleckheaton) and Mr. H. Mortimer (Batley) on the occasion of their respective marriages.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on Thursday evening, May 7, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant in

the chair. The business of the meeting was an address by Mr. W. L. Currie, of Glasgow, on

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

Referring to the inquiry by the Joint Committee, Mr. Currie said that so far as the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons is concerned, the case is pretty well finished, but the position of titles is not so definitely settled. He referred in the latter connection to the evidence of Mr. Jesse Boot, who appeared to consider that he was entitled to call himself a chemist, and as to that Mr. Currie said that Mr. Boot is simply trading upon other people's reputation, and the all-important question for chemists to-day is whether they will submit to the dictum of the Joint Committee and of the two Houses of Parliament (in the event of their report being adverse to the claim of individual chemists that the title "chemist" should be used by them alone, and not by companies). He considered that the chemists' claim must be maintained at all costs, and he was not sure that the House of Commons would not be on the side of individual chemists. After these introductory remarks Mr. Currie proceeded to enumerate the problems that now face the trade, incidentally remarking that many chemists are to blame for not being sufficiently alive to the demand for agricultural and horticultural preparations containing scheduled poisons; but he could not admit that there is any part of the British Isles where qualified chemists and druggists cannot supply such articles to meet the convenience of those who use them. He also said that the difficulties had been greatly exaggerated, and especially referred to the sale of veterinary medicines containing poisons, as to which there never has been any complaint, and they are obtained from chemists; sheep-dip, he considered, could be obtained at the same time. He warned chemists that if a compromise in regard to sheep-dips and the like is arrived at, care must be taken to guard against the expansion of the licensing facility to veterinary preparations. A very different complexion might be given to the whole matter when the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has given his evidence to the Joint Committee. Mr. Currie then referred to the monopoly in poisons that chemists are alleged to possess, and pointed out that the vested interests are small in comparison with those of the 16,000 registered men of the country, who have passed their examinations upon the good faith of the Government which enacted that they should be qualified and registered at a considerable cost of money, time, and brains. He strongly recommended chemists to approach individually their members of Parliament with the object of showing them the extreme necessity for the preservation of the title. Each individual chemist, he said, must make it his personal business to accept every opportunity of communicating with his member of Parliament. Mr. Currie proceeded to comment upon the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill, and explained that it is erroneous to suppose that the reservation of the Pharmacy Act titles to individuals as proposed in the Bill means that existing particular names and styles will no longer be permitted. Illustrating this by quoting the title "John Bell & Co.," he said that certainly that firm would no longer be entitled (should the Bill pass) to say "John Bell & Co., pharmaceutical chemists," but it might be "John Bell & Co.," with the name of the proprietor and his title underneath, thus: "John Bell & Co. Walter Hills, pharmaceutical chemist." He saw no objection to this, and it seemed to him a complete solution of the difficulty which had given interminable trouble in past years. Other points of the Bill were commented upon, and finally the proposed Schedule, and in regard to the latter Mr. Currie said that he doubted if it is an improvement upon the existing one.

A discussion followed, which was opened by Mr. J. H. Beacock, who was succeeded by Mr. R. Broadhead, who told how he had had an interview with Mr. Walter Runciman during the recent Dewsbury contest. It had been pointed out to Mr. Runciman that the cry of monopoly as against the registered chemist was got up in the interests of the sellers and makers of the proprietary agricultural poisons, and although Mr. Runciman appeared to have some sympathy with the chemists, Mr. Broadhead said he could see all the time that he had been influenced by the other side, and was looking at the matter from the commercial

point of view. Mr. Runciman also appeared to take a fancy to the distance-limit idea. In regard to the titles question, however, Mr. Runciman entirely agreed with them, stating that he considered that it was most unjust that companies could get behind the Companies Act, and in the matter of medicines he would have nobody but the qualified chemist handle them. Mr. Runciman agreed with the view which he expressed in conversation that there was a lot of life yet in the 1868 Act.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Currie, devoted his remarks chiefly to the necessity for the reservation of the title, after which he referred to the great expansion of the use of chemical products in agriculture and horticulture, which involve the purchase of such poisons as potassium cyanide for the purpose of producing hydrocyanic-acid vapour, and other alkaloids, besides nicotine. These he instanced as showing that there can be no limit to the meaning of the term "agricultural and horticultural poisons." Mr. W. D. Pollitt seconded the motion, and Mr. F. W. Branson supported it. It was carried unanimously, and Mr. Currie, in acknowledging it, recalled the regulations drafted by the Privy Council in 1906, which embodied the conditions upon which it was considered that licences should be granted.

Royal Society.

THE annual *conversazione* of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House, London, W., on May 13, was a brilliant success. The interest to us lies in the scientific exhibits which are shown at these gatherings. Among those which have a more direct interest to chemists was Sir William Crookes' exhibit of scandium and a model showing its position in the scheme of the chemical elements.

Scandium is an exceedingly rare terrestrial element, occurring in very few minerals and in very small amount—usually not more than 0.01 per cent. The one exception is the rare mineral wilkite which contains scandium in considerable quantity. Astronomical research has demonstrated the presence of scandium in comparative abundance in the sun and some of the brighter stars. To enable its spectrum lines to be identified with certainty, especially in some of the fainter celestial bodies, a thorough examination of its spectrum has been undertaken.

At the other end of the room Professor Thomas Turner had an interesting exhibit of transparent films of silver and other metals, of which the following particulars were supplied:

1. Gold leaf supported on a glass plate and heated to about 550° C. loses its green colour and transmits white light. The effect is obtained whether the atmosphere be oxidising or reducing, and if the nature of the support be changed.
2. Silver leaf heated in air or oxygen to 400° C. becomes remarkably transparent, transmitting white light. The action begins at about 250° C. It does not take place *in vacuo*, in hydrogen, in coal-gas, or in other reducing media. The silver does not increase in weight or the oxygen alter in volume. The change occurs in pure oxygen with only 15 mm. pressure.
3. Copper leaf remains opaque if heated in a reducing atmosphere to 500° C. When heated in air for about an hour to 250°, or for a much shorter time to higher temperatures, the copper becomes transparent and transmits a brilliant green light. This colour continuously darkens with further heating. Oxygen is absorbed, and the copper increases in weight, the black oxide being ultimately produced. Transparency may also be produced by slow partial oxidation at ordinary temperatures.
4. Aluminium leaf does not become transparent either in an oxidising or reducing atmosphere. Dutch metal skeletonises but remains opaque.

Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., were showing a large quantity of transparent silica vessels and some iridium vessels. Messrs. B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., had an exhibit of the Ordoverax copying process, in which an unwashed ferropussiate print is used to act on a composition so that it is selective to printing-ink. Mr. S. D. Chalmers, of the Northampton Institute, exhibited models illustrating refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. These models illustrated the influence of reduced velocity in glass on

may be employed in articles of food, and has directed inquiries to be made with regard to the present position of preservatives in certain foods. The matter is one, he added, which requires careful investigation, and he could not make any definite statement with respect to it.

It appears, from Mr. Buxton's reply to a question by Mr. Cave as to facilities for the despatch of commercial papers to the Far East, that the charges for the conveyance of mails *via* Siberia are so high that the British Post Office has been compelled, in common with other European Post Offices, to restrict the use of this route to specially addressed letters and postcards. The Postmaster-General, however, added that he is endeavouring, in concert with other postal administrations interested in the matter, to effect a reduction in the present cost of transit.

THE annual meeting of the trustees of this fund is to be held on May 29 at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 3.30 p.m. The following is the

which is to be submitted to the meeting :

The trustees have to report that no need for action on their part has arisen during the financial year ending May 23, 1903. The consequence is that the slight but steady growth of the fund, from interest on invested Consols, has been maintained. In addition to these Consols (of which particulars will be found in the following statement of accounts) there stands to the credit of the fund, at the bank, the sum of 105*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* That sum, *plus* the amount in the Secretary's hands—viz., 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*—is 10*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* in excess of the corresponding figures for the last financial year.

The income and expenditure account shows that the income on the fund's investment in Consols amounted to 15*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and expenses 5*l.* 12*s.* The following is the

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Consols (at 91½) cost	600	0	0	By Consols (at 91½) cost	600	0	0
„ cash at bank on Current Account May 23, 1907	96	14	6	„ cash at bank on Current Account May 23, 1908	105	1	10
„ cash in hand May 23, 1907	0	6	11	„ cash in hand May 23, 1908	1	19	11
„ balance from Income and Expenditure Account 1908	10	0	4				
	<u>707</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>707</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

The report is signed by Messrs. Charles Umney (Chairman), Walter Hills (Treasurer), and W. Johnston (Secretary).

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

This measure was not reached on Budget evening, and Mr. Winfrey has now put down the second reading for Thursday, May 21.

Mr. Summerbell put his question on this subject to Mr. Churchill, and was referred to Mr. Lloyd-George's reply earlier in the present session.

Approached by Mr. Agnew as to whether the necessity for sending British samples to Cuba, Ecuador, and Venezuela *via* France or Germany could not be obviated, the Postmaster-General has stated that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a direct parcel-post with each of the countries in question.

This Bill, introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Cranford, has been printed, and is a bulky document of 395 pages. The Bill is intended to reproduce, without alteration, the existing statute law relating to companies in the United Kingdom now contained in the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1907, and certain other amending Acts.

In reply to Mr. Stuart Samuel, the President of the Local Government Board has stated that he is giving attention to the regulation of the proportion of borie acid that

THE *facsimile* of a German prescription printed in our issue of April 25, p. 634, presented little difficulty to those who are experienced in dispensing Continental prescriptions. The directions to the dispenser offered one point upon which there is difference of opinion amongst competitors, as will be seen from the following rendering by Dr. Max von Waldheim, Millstatt, Kaernten, Austria :

R	Amon. muriat. ferrat.	...	...	3.0
	Chin. muriat.	...	...	1.0

Mfc. e. et p.r. Liq. q.s. pil. No. 30. Consp. p. Lycopodii.
D.S. Tgl. 4 p.z.n.

Translation.

Ammonii muriatiei ferrati	...	3 grams
Chinini muriatici	... ..	1 gram

Misce fiat cum extracto et pulvere radiei liquiritiæ quantum satis pilulæ No. 30. Conspere pulvere Lycopodii.
Detur signetur: Täglich 4 Pillen zu nehmen (To take four pills daily).

Competitors who did not render the line beginning "M.f.c." as "m.f.c. r. et p.s. liq. qs." were equally divided as to whether it should be "succo et pulvere" or "extracto et pulvere." The latter we find to accord better with the original, and Dr. von Waldheim's rendering is a typically correct one. To him the Continental prize will go. Several metropolitan competitors rank for a prize so far as accuracy is concerned, but the element of time places Mr. Theo. Maenhout, 48 Regent Street, W., first, and Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, University of Liverpool, is the provincial competitor who is entitled to a prize for a correct reply. The next exercise is as follows :

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Post-card renderings of this should be received by the Editor not later than May 21.

Trade Notes.

GLAXO is a new food for infants which is being sold by the Glaxo Co., 88 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. It is stated to be made entirely from milk, and to contain no starch, which makes it suitable for administration to even newly-born children. The price of the food is protected under the P.A.T.A. scheme.

CADAS, LTD.—The prospectus of this company, which is being formed to manufacture soaps and other toilet-articles, appears in the advertising-columns of this issue. It will be seen that in allotting shares preference is to be given to the company's customers. The issue that is being made consists of participating preference shares.

ELECTRIC CLOTH-BALL.—This patented article, which is intended as a dry-cleaner for light-coloured cloth, scarlet tunics, flannels, straw hats, feather boas, and similar articles, is put on the market by Messrs. Alfred Senior & Co., 195 Seven Sisters Road, London, N. It is put up in square boxes, each ball being a compressed cylinder, and the price is protected under the P.A.T.A.

WINCARNIS WITH QUININE.—Messrs. Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich, writing in regard to the case reported in our last issue, May 9, p. 703, ask us to state that Wincarnis with quinine can be sold by registered chemists without a licence. We specially mention on p. 711 of the issue that this is one of the privileges of registered chemists, but there is no harm in repeating the fact.

MESSRS. JULES DENOUE & Co., Carlton Works, New Cross Road, S.E., send us a sample of their brimstone-and-treacle toffee in tablets, a confection which is enjoying a large sale at present. Each tablet is wrapped in wax-paper by patented machinery at the rate of 4,500 per hour. They are well finished, palatable, and readily taken by children. The tablets are sent out in 7-lb. bottles plainly labelled for window-show.

SAMPLE SETS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., are issuing sample sets of certain of their tabloid photographic chemicals. A case, which sells at 1s., contains six tubes in each of which there are three or four tabloids by means of which the purchaser can make a developer, an intensifier, and a sepia toner. One of the tubes contains five 1-grain potassium bromide tabloids. The idea of the sample case is to enable the photographer to test these special tabloids without having to buy a large quantity of each kind.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.—In connection with the increased attention given to the surgical and medical uses of solutions of hydrogen peroxide, the Sanitas Co., Ltd., call our attention to the fact that they have for many years past manufactured under Kingzett's patent a preserved form of this article, which is supplied of 10-vol. strength in pint bottles retailing at 1s. 6d. each, and is also put up in bulk of 10, 12, 15, and 20 vol. strengths. They will be pleased to send descriptive pamphlets dealing with the matter to any chemist who would care to have a supply for distribution to medical practitioners.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. H. H. KNIGHT, chemist and druggist, has opened additional premises at 89 Liverpool Road, Great Crosby.

MR. M. A. JONES has acquired the business of the late Mr. J. N. Loesby, chemist and druggist, at Thayer Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

MR. W. OWEN has purchased the business of Mr. M. Oldfield, chemist and druggist, at 39 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

MESSRS. S. F. GOSS, LTD.'s, new premises at 500 Oxford Street are almost finished, and it is expected that they will be opened next week.

MR. J. A. REES, chemist and druggist, late of Salisbury Road, Cardiff, has purchased the business of Mr. E. W. Hill, chemist and druggist, at 124 Redcliffe Hill, Bristol.

MR. W. G. GORDELIER, chemist and druggist, of Sittingbourne, has acquired the business at 76 Kensington Park Road, London, W., which formerly belonged to Mr. H. Roberts.

MR. T. W. DUNLOP, chemist and druggist, of Beulah Spa Pharmacy, Upper Norwood, S.E., has taken over the business at 274 Knight's Hill, S.E., which after re-stocking he will carry on as a branch.

MR. THOMAS WARDLEY, chemist and druggist, formerly of Butterworth, Cape Colony, has purchased the century-old businesses of Messrs. Charles E. Evans & Son, at Moretonhampstead and Chagford, Devon.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., produce-brokers, 36 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. Arnold Spencer Moore, for many years with Mr. W. Moran, of Calcutta, and lately a director of Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton, is now associated with their firm.

THE elegant pharmacy of Messrs. Standing & Son in Market Street, Manchester, is about to be pulled down with other adjoining property now in course of demolition, the site having been purchased by a firm of general dealers. Messrs. Standing are now selling off their surplus stock.

The Week's Poisonings.

NO fewer than eighteen fatalities by poisoning have occurred during the past week, only four being misadventures. Only three of the poisons employed are unscheduled—spirit of salt (taken by Herbert Horseman, 38, a Nottingham fitter), salt of lemon (swallowed by Margaret Evison, 56, of Wood Green), and an accidental overdose of sulphonal taken by a man named Arthur Oliver (22), who lived at Hove. Three suicides were accomplished with carbolic acid, the victims being Mary Ann Beaumont (66), of Leeds; Rose North, of Cardiff; and Walter Waldron, of Islington.—An unknown man poisoned himself with laudanum in a field near Warrington.—At Eccles an inquest was held on the body of J. N. L. Sturrock, chemist and druggist, who was found dead in bed. There was no suggestion of suicide, but Dr. Sturrock, a brother of the deceased, said deceased was a victim of the cocaine habit, and in his opinion he had died from an accidental overdose of cocaine.—Elizabeth Mary Wright (42), of Rushey Green, committed suicide with rat poison, which she had obtained from Mr. E. Morris, chemist, Catford. Mr. Morris had complied with all the requirements of the Pharmacy Acts before selling the poison. The woman died from strychnine-poisoning.—A sensation was caused in Kidderminster on May 11 by the tragic death of Mr. Walter Arnold, a well-known local chemist. Mr. Arnold was found dead in bed, and a bottle of strychnine was on the side of the bed. The medical attendant declared that from the appearance of the body the deceased had taken enough poison to kill ten men. There was nothing in his business affairs to cause him anxiety. He was fairly well-to-do, and had lately been speaking about retiring from business and living quietly in the country.—Dr. Grimshaw, of York, poisoned himself with an overdose of morphine taken hypodermically.—Henry William Fletcher (52), of Kensal Rise, committed suicide with oxalic acid; and the same poison was taken by Charles James Clark (40), a french polisher, of Somers Town, and by Mrs. McGough (34), of Elton, near Bury.—An overdose of chloral hydrate taken inadvertently caused the death of Albert Victor Hopkins (20), of Sparbrook, Birmingham.—A colour-grinder named Davey died from "coma, convulsions, and gastro-enteritis set up by his work with arsenide of copper."—George Paterson Boorn (53) was found dead in Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, with a written statement to the effect that he had poisoned himself with laudanum and chloroform.—Edith Jane Gunn (19) died in St. Thomas's Hospital from irritant poisoning after taking pills with the object, it is alleged, of procuring abortion. The inquest is adjourned to allow an analysis to be made.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, May 19.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C., at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (21s. each) from Mr. R. Rembridge, Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Wednesday, May 20.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 12 noon. Annual meeting of members.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. F. Martin Duncan on "Industrial Entomology: or the Economic Importance of a Study of Insect Life."

Western Chemists' Association, Grand Central Hotel. Annual general meeting.

Southampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. H. Forster on "Hospital Pharmacopœias and the Codex."

Thursday, May 21.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "Hydroaromatic Ketones" (preliminary note), by Dr. A. W. Crossley and Mr. C. Gilling; "Titanium-dihydroxy-maleic Acid and the Detection of Titanium," by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton, F.R.S.; "Some Experiments on Carbon at High Temperatures and Pressures and Apparatus therefor," by Professor R. Threlfall; "The Sulphides and Oxy-sulphides of Silicon," by Messrs. I. G. Rankin and S. M. Revington.

Friday, May 22.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor J. C. Kapteyn on "Recent Researches in the Structure of the Universe."

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund is to be held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on May 29, at 3.30 P.M.

The annual supper of the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association is to take place at the Hôtel Victoria, New Brighton, on May 28, at 8.30 P.M. Tickets (3s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. F. C. Cooling, Hon. Secretary, 29 Christ Church Road, Oxtou.

The date of the annual general meeting of the Western Chemists' Association is altered from May 20 to May 27. After the President has delivered his valedictory address Mr. T. Allen will give a paper on "Ways and Means of Co-operation between Physician and Pharmacist."

The London Chemists' Association are to hold a musical and social evening at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington Park, London, S.E., on May 28, to which ladies are specially invited. Tickets may be had from Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary), 164 Lambeth Walk, London, S.E.

THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES.—The examination for the 50*l.* scholarship and four prizes of 5*l.* each, open to students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, will take place in July. The last day for entries will be Monday, June 1. Applications for entry forms should be addressed to Mr. A. E. Holden, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

CANADIAN ARSENIC.—The production of refined arsenic in Canada during 1907 amounted to 660,080 lb., valued at \$36,210. The exports of drugs and chemicals from the port of Kobe during 1907 amounted in value to 147,072*l.*, against 146,504*l.* in 1906 and 156,704*l.* in 1905.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 14.

THE week under review has not shown any appreciable improvement in business in drugs and chemicals, and the alterations in value are comparatively few. An active speculative business is to be noted in shellac and cloves, the former showing a marked advance. A reduction in quicksilver is one of the few outstanding features. Ammon. carb. prices and discounts have been revised. Crude and refined camphor are lower. Menthol is steadier. Codeine is offered at low prices, there being an element of weakness in opium derivatives. Cocaine is strong, owing to the steady advance in crude. Milk sugar is excessively cut. In crude drugs, jalap and cannabis indica remain very scarce. Cascara sagrada is steady; senega is easy, and guinea grains are easier. Among essential oils, lower prices are quoted for lemon, but bergamot is reported to be dearer. Star aniseed is steady. True wintergreen oil is very scarce and dear, as is also spearmint. Peppermint is quiet, with an easy undertone. Changes in fixed oil include rather lower prices for castor and coconut oils. The more important fluctuations are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammon. carb.	Chrysophanic acid	Camphor	Arrowroot
Shellac		(cr. China)	Castor oil
Turpentine	Menthol	Ginger	Coconut oil
Wintergreen oil		(Cochin)	Codeine
		Guinea grains	Quicksilver
		Lemon oil	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 13:—The fishing at Finmarken continues favourable and partly rich. The market for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil is quiet but firm and unaltered at 52s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

NEW YORK, May 14:—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is slow at \$4.55 per lb. Guarana has been advanced to \$2.50. Cascara sagrada remains easy at 6½c. per lb. Curaçao aloes is lower at 6½c. Central and South American copaiba is steady at 50c. per lb. Podophyllum-root is dull at 7c. Peppermint oil at \$1.55 in tins is quiet. Hydrastis (golden seal) is nominal at \$1.90 per lb.

AMSTERDAM, May 7:—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 8,706 packages, weighing 784,245 kilos., were offered containing the equivalent of 46,819 kilos. of quinine sulphate. Of this quantity, 8,398 packages sold at an average unit of 3.55c. per half-kilo., as compared with 3.54c. per half-kilo. at the February auction. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the various factories: (1) The English and American factories, 9,275 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 6,474 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 5,070 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 1,033 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 4,038 kilos.; (6) the Maarsse factory, 2,553 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 17,093 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing bark was 6½c. per half-kilo., and the highest, 39½c.; while for druggists' bark from 4½c. to 48c. was paid. Practically all the coca-leaves were disposed of at from 17c. to 50c. per half-kilo. [The above telegram

was not received in time for publication in last week's issue.—ED.]

Java Quinine Auction.

At the auction of quinine held at Batavia on May 13, 2,213 kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 2,069 kilos. were sold at an average price of fl. 11.10 per kilo. (=3.30c. Amsterdam unit), against fl. 11.50 (=3.50c. Amsterdam unit) at the previous auction.

London Markets.

ACID, CHRYSOPHANTIC, is rather firmer at 8s. 3d. per lb. It is stated from Hamburg that all recent arrivals of araroba testing upwards of 30 per cent. promptly went into consuming channels at an advance of 20 per cent. over the prices paid six or eight weeks ago.

ACID, CITRIC, is a very firm market, 1s. 4d. per lb. having been paid for small parcels of English from second-hands, and 1s. 3½d. for foreign. Supplies are comparatively scarce on spot, and, as buyers are numerous, endeavours are being made to keep prices down.

ACID, TARTARIC, remains much in the same position, English offering at 10¾d. to 11d. and foreign at 10¾d. to 10½d.

AGAR-AGAR.—Although the new Japanese crop is now arriving, there is as yet little easing in prices, spot values being from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. as in quality.

ALOE.—Fifty cases have arrived from Mossel Bay per *Armada Castle*, and 7 cases Zanzibar in skins have arrived. A small parcel of hard Socotrine in kegs has been sold at 90s. per cwt.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE.—The English makers have reduced the price by ¼d. per lb., but at the same time they have revised the scale of discounts, whereby an actual advance is recorded. The present price is 3¾d. per lb. for lump, and 3½d. for powder, contracts carrying a discount of 7½ per cent. to the end of September, 5 per cent. October to December, and 2½ per cent. January to June, 1909.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 98 barrels St. Vincent offered and sold without reserve at from 1½d. to 2d. (one lot 2½d.) for ordinary to fair manufacturing quality.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Good testing root is comparatively scarce at from 55s. to 65s. c.i.f., and common root is cheap but unsaleable.

BENZOLIN.—Previous to the auction last week, a few cases of good alomdy Sumatra seconds were sold at 8l. 10s. per cwt. The s.s. *Patroclus* has brought 50 cases Sumatra from Singapore, partly good and partly ordinary quality.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China continues slow of sale and easier, with spot sellers at 150s. per cwt., and June-July shipment at from 147s. 6d. to 150s. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is steady, with sellers of 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 11d. spot and at 1s. 8½d. c.i.f.; for June-July shipment 1s. 10d. c.i.f. has been paid for ¼-oz., and 2½-lb. slabs have been sold at 1s. 8d. spot.

CAMPHOR (SYNTHETIC).—Flowers are offered at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., the principal demand being for manufacturing celluloid.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A small sale of Bombay tips was made last week at 5s. 3d. per lb., and for shipment 4s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid. With the present heavy export duty there is little likelihood of fresh consignments being made, and users are becoming gradually forced to take up the East African description, which, although available at from 6d. per lb., contains only one-sixth of extractive as compared with the Bombay.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The steadier feeling noted last week continues, and as all the cheap parcels have been absorbed buyers have had to pay 35s. spot for their current requirements. The s.s. *Patroclus* has brought 434 sacks.

CHAMOMILES are selling slowly at from 50s. to 60s. for No. 2, and at from 70s. to 80s. for No. 1 quality.

CINNAMON.—At auction 60 bags fair chips sold without reserve at 2d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction twenty cases Ceylon sold at 7d. for dark unpicked, and 100 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 5d. for fair. Privately a fair business has been done for

delivery, including June-August at 4¾d. to 4½d., and August-October at 4¾d. to 4½d., and for arrival December-February shipment at 5½d., and January-March at 5¾d. c.i.f. d/w. The spot market is quiet, with small sales of Zanzibar at 5½d. per lb. for fair.

COCAINE is regarded as a strong market owing to the advancing prices of crude. It is quite anticipated that higher prices will have to be paid for the hydrochloride ere long; the makers' prices range from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 8d. per oz., but, as previously intimated, several are unable to give prompt delivery.

CODEINE.—The recent break in this article, and the feeling of weakness in opium derivatives generally, has brought about some cheap offers of foreign make, partly from second-hands, the pure crystals being offered by one agent at 9s., while another quotes 9s. 10d. per oz.

CORIANDER SEED.—At auction 50 bags Bombay offered and sold at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—As the prices have remained stationary now for several weeks past, the opinion prevails that the lowest level has been reached; 99 per cent. is quoted 81s. and 95 per cent. 79s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—There have been no arrivals, and practically all the lots offered last week have now been disposed of.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made at 30s. spot.

GAMBOGE.—Fifteen cases have arrived.

GINGER.—About 1,130 packages Jamaica were offered, of which about 350 sold at and since the sale at steady prices, including common at 55s. to 56s., and good ordinary to middling at 60s. 6d. to 67s. per cwt. Cochin was somewhat easier, fair medium and bold plump washed realising 37s. African was bought in at from 25s. to 26s. The arrivals in Liverpool include 2,456 bags Sierra Leone.

GUALACUM.—The tone has been firmer of late, holders asking 1s. per lb. for fair glassy. Two packages have arrived.

GUINEA GRAINS are a shade easier at 45s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts are steady at from 35s. to 36s. for fair half-hard on the spot, and for prompt shipment about 32s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. East Indian gums are scarce on the spot, and Senegal (Bas de Fleuve) is quiet at 30s. 6d. f.o.b. Bordeaux.

IPECACUANHA sells slowly on the basis of the easier terms established last week—viz., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. for Rio, 5s. 4d. for Minas, and 4s. 3d. upwards for Cartagena. The East Indian sells steadily at 5s. 10d., and it is said there are now only 6 bales left in first hands.

JALAP.—There are no offers from the U.S.A. at the moment, and the price is nominally 10d. c.i.f.

MACE.—West Indian sold at firm prices, including ordinary to fair reddish at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and broken at 1s. per lb.

MANNA attracts little attention as the season draws to a close; flake is quoted at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., according to package and quality.

MENTHOL.—Under the influence of more inquiry a rather better feeling has prevailed in spite of the efforts which are being made to depress the market in certain quarters. Business has been done in Kobayashi brand at 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. spot, with buyers of Suzuki at 6s. 7d.

MILK SUGAR is still subjected to keen competition, and present prices involve a considerable loss to holders. B.P. quality powder is obtainable at 43s. per cwt., and at less for quantity.

MUSK.—Tonquin pod is unaltered at 75s. per oz. for fine Pile I. blue skin, and 55s. to 60s. for Pile III. as to quality; old-fashioned pod is worth from 50s. to 52s. 6d. for Pile I., and 35s. for Pile III. Fair Assam grain sells at 52s. 6d. per oz.

MYRRH.—Sales of glassy sorts have been made at 60s. per cwt. Thirty-four cases of old-fashioned Aden sorts have arrived.

NUTMEGS were quiet, and of 125 packages West Indian offered about 100 sold.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is cheaper at 25l. 10s. for

pharmaceutical, 23*l.* for firsts, and 21*l.* per ton for seconds in barrels for prompt delivery, while June-December is quoted 26*l.* for pharmaceutical, 23*l.* 10*s.* for firsts, and 22*l.* for seconds; cases 50*s.* per ton extra, delivery free ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 11 that the output of the Finnmarken fishing for the past week was below expectations, and did not reach half that of the foregoing week. There was, however, proportionally more cod-liver oil produced than in the previous week, and it is generally expected that the livers henceforth will prove to be more fit for steam-refining than hitherto has been the case in Finnmarken. The reports received during the last few days are also more satisfactory as to the fishing, which is now in full activity all over the extensive coast of Finnmarken. The statistics up to May 11 give the following results:

	1908	1907	1906
Catch of cod (millions) ...	38.3	40.4	38.2
Cod-liver oil (brls.)...	43,000	34,100	30,700
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	19,200	16,150	12,300

The market continues very quiet, with free offers of non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil at 52*s.* per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 6,279 barrels, against 3,992 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON, is being offered at lower prices from Messina, good brands being obtainable at 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, OLIVE.—In several mills in the South of France they are still pressing the olives, but the crop is almost at an end. As has already been intimated from various quarters, such a poor and unremunerative crop has not been experienced in Grasse for a long time. The genuine Grasse olive oils will be sold this year at 15 to 20 per cent. more than the former crops. In spite, however, of these conditions, very fine oils of good lasting quality have been produced. A Messina report, dated May 1, states prices are well maintained in spite of the poor export demand, consumers being able to buy cheaper in Spain. The home demand continues strong, and this is sufficient to prevent a decline.

OIL, SPEARMINT, remains very dear, there being practically nothing on offer on spot, the quotation being nominal at 24*s.* per lb.

OIL, WINTERGREEN.—The supply of genuine oil from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens* is extremely small on the spot and is concentrated in the hands of one distiller, who asks 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for case lots and 8*s.* for quantity. There is plenty of so-called genuine wintergreen oil, which is offered at round about 4*s.* per lb.

OILS, FIXED.—*Turpentine* has advanced about 1*s.* per cwt. to 33*s.* 6*d.* spot for American. Ceylon *Coconut* has declined 6*d.* to 27*s.*, and *Cochin* is 2*s.* 6*d.* lower on the week at 36*s.* *Linseed* shows little alteration at 21*s.* 4½*d.* in pipes and 21*s.* 6*d.* in barrels, E.I. being maintained at 25*s.* *Rape* is unaltered at 34*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary brown crude, and at 36*s.* 6*d.* for British refined in casks. *Cotton-seed* and *Petroleum* are unchanged, the latter being quiet at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* for ordinary American refined, 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* for native white, and 5¾*d.* to 6*d.* for Russian.

OPIMUM.—The market for Persian opium is steady, sales amounting to about 30 cases having been made at from 2*s.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb. spot. The shipments of Persian opium to the Hong Kong market from London still continue. Practically nothing is doing in Turkey druggists', 0 per cent. being worth about 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Writing on May 2, a Smyrna correspondent states that the sales amount to four cases only, comprising two Yerli t.q. at 14*s.* 3*d.*, one case choice Karahissar at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and one case Karahissar t.q. at 13*s.* per lb. c.i.f. The tardy rains induced holders to refuse the proposals of buyers for the United States and England who offered 20 piastres for extra Karahissar. Since May 1, however, heavy rains have fallen, and if they continue the market will relax, thus enabling buyers to fulfil their engagements. The above advice is confirmed by another Smyrna correspondent, who states that it was impossible to replace the cases rejected ex the sale reported last week, in addition to which orders from England and the United States at

12*s.* 2*d.* for prime and 13*s.* for extra Karahissar could not be executed. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,385 cases, against 3,217 cases at the same time of last year, and in Constantinople to 452 cases, against 3,365 cases. The stock in first and second hands amounts to about 1,828 cases, against 1,174 cases, and in Constantinople to 79 cases, against 63 cases.

PEPPER.—At auction 71 bags Ceylon offered, of which 50 sold at 3½*d.* for fair; privately fair Singapore is quoted 3½*d.*, and for arrival June-August shipment has been sold at 2¾*d.* c.i.f. d/w. At auction white pepper was lower, 111 bags out of 176 offered selling at 5*d.* for good fair Singapore; 23 bags Ceylon sold, including good to fine at 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*, small at 4*d.*, and brown 3¾*d.* per lb. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 5½*d.*, and for shipment little business has been done, June-August closing buyers at 4¾*d.* c.i.f. d/w.

PIMENTO.—At auction small sales of fair were made at 2½*d.* per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers reduced their price by 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on Tuesday, and in second-hands 8*l.* is quoted. There has been no alteration in mercurials.

QUININE.—Reports have been current to-day that the price of Java quinine has been advanced to 8*d.* per oz., but this figure, we are authoritatively informed, only applies to a parcel lying here for sale on behalf of a Java firm who have refused 7½*d.* for it, so that the rumour that the Bandong quinine factory price is 8*d.* is incorrect. Indeed, it will be seen on p. 760 that the factory sold their offerings at auction yesterday at a slight decline. Otherwise small sales of Java have been made on the spot at from 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* per oz., and there are still sellers at the outside figure. Second-hand B. and S. or Brunswick sulphate is obtainable at 7¾*d.*

SACCHARIN.—Owing to the reduction in the sugar duty, the new import duty on saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin will be 7*d.* per oz. on and after May 18, so that a corresponding reduction may be expected in the price of saccharin.

SAFFRON is slow but steady at from 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net for best Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—The only arrivals of consequence consist of about 12 bales native Jamaica.

SENEGAL.—Somewhat scarce on the spot, but some is close at hand, for which 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* is wanted, and for shipment 2*s.* c.i.f. is quoted.

SENNA.—There is a scarcity of Tinnevely leaf, especially of the low grades, and full prices are being paid, there being practically nothing obtainable under 1¾*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. for common, while small green is obtainable at 2¼*d.* to 2½*d.* Small sales of Alexandrian half-leaf have been made at 2¾*d.*, siftings at 2*d.*, and pods at 3*d.* per lb.

SHELLAC.—With several advances in the Calcutta rupee price there has been a substantial rise in all positions in the London market. On the spot a good business has been done at prices varying from 100*s.* to 110*s.* for fair to good free T.N. second orange, but towards the close the tone was quieter, the higher prices restricting business. A. C. Garnet has been sold at from 92*s.* to 96*s.* c.i.f. for April-May shipment, an advance of 7*s.* since last Friday; and for T. N. 105*s.* c.i.f. has been paid for May-June shipment. Futures have advanced considerably with a large turnover, the sales including May at from 102*s.* to 110*s.*, August 104*s.* to 112*s.*, October 107*s.* to 114*s.*, and December 110*s.*; these prices show an advance of from 12*s.* to 15*s.* as compared with closing values on Friday last.

SOY is steady at 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal., duty paid, for good thick.

SULPHUR.—It is reported from Messina under date of May 1 that the Consorzio has again advanced its prices for all descriptions by 10 centesimi per 100 kilos., and another slight advance will probably follow. No details have been published regarding the agreement with Mr. Frasch, but there is no doubt about its existence. The export of Sicilian brimstone to U.S.A. is still taking place, but the Consorzio are doing the business at current market values. It is still open to doubt whether exports of American brimstone to Europe are permitted; probably they are not, as otherwise

the Consorzio would not have advanced their prices. For export to California and Australia, the principal dumping-grounds for Japanese brimstone, low prices are still available.

TARAXACUM.—Good dry root is as scarce as ever, the bulk of the foreign spring-dug offering at low prices, being practically valueless as dandelion.

TURPENTINE.—In his annual report on the trade of Savannah during 1907, the British Consul remarks that the turpentine-market up to August 31 had not been a profitable one, prices having been lower by \$3 per barrel (12s. 6d.), while the cost of production had gone up, labour and timber being higher; the exports from Savannah in 1907 amounted to 5,189,182 gals., valued at \$3,186,000, and of resin the exports were 573,930 barrels, valued at \$2,514,500.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is steady at 162s. 6d. spot for waxy grey, and at 106s. for chalky grey.

WOOD OIL.—On the spot supplies of Hankow are small. Recent business includes 32s. c.i.f. ex steamer due and 30s. for March-April steamer, but for May-July shipment 26s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market just at present is distinctly on the quiet side, and there is little or nothing of special interest to be recorded. Here and there, of course, both on home and export account there is an increased demand, but taking the trade as a whole it is somewhat disappointing. Values as a rule stand nominally unchanged, and, all things considered, they must be described as still on the steady side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues very firm, with values nominally as follows. There is a good demand for prompt delivery, while on forward account there is not much being done: Beckton prompt, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 10s.; London, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 10s.; Leith, prompt delivery, 12l. 12s. 6d.; July to December delivery 12l. 7s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.

ACIDS are in fair average request at unchanged rates. Nitric, 84° Tw., 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton, and 80° Tw. 14l. 15s. to 15l. 10s. per ton. Sulphuric acid, 168° Tw., 60s. to 62s. 6d. per ton, and 150° Tw. 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton, all naked. Hydrochloric acid, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per bottle.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—There is no special comment to be made regarding this branch. A fair business is being done without pressure. Bleaching-powder in normal movement at 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per ton, free on rails for softwood casks, and 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton for export, according to market. Caustic soda moves steadily at unaltered figures, 76 to 77 per cent. 11l. to 11l. 2s. 6d., 70 per cent. 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d., and 60 per cent. 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Ammonia alkali remains steady, as usual, at unaltered figures of 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are also on the steady side at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne, and 60s. to 65s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Salts are in somewhat better supply, but is nevertheless very steady at about 42s. 6d. per ton, free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton in large casks f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda are maintained at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., in accordance with quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda are scarcely moving so well as they were: nominal figures, 5½d. to 5¾d. and 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda is somewhat irregular; demand is not over brisk, but with curtailment of make, values are fairly steady at 5l. to 5l. 10s. for ordinary crystals in large casks; in 1-cwt. keg packages values vary from 5l. 15s. to 8l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda are in good average request, both for home and export: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d., 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d., and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 5.

General conditions in the American drug-market vary little from week to week, and there falls to be recorded another period of dull trading, associated with uncertain and uneasy feelings regarding the future course of affairs. Price movements include lower open quotations for cascara and peppermint oil, and a high level for opium.

ALOES.—Owing to generous supplies from primary sources 7c. is now a more common quotation for Curaçao in boxes. The market for other styles of packing and varieties has not, so far, responded to this easier tendency.

BLOOD-ROOT is not arousing much interest, except in small lots, and 7½c. is now quoted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There are few symptoms of any near-by recovery in this market, and ordinary manufacturing supplies are easily available at 6½c. The glutted state of all markets and the approach of the peeling season militate against forward buying, so that prices for car lots are not of much concern, but in one well-informed quarter 5c. was mentioned as something more than a probability.

COPAIBA.—C. and S. American is quoted at the former range of 45c. to 55c., as to grade and seller, with considerable movement noticeable in the more desirable parcels. Para is now in better supply at unchanged prices.

HYDRASTIS is without new feature of noteworthy interest, and sales are confined to jobbing lots, with prices quotable at \$1.90 to \$1.95, but probably admitting shading on a firm order.

OPIMUM.—The principal development during the week was at 10c. advance to \$4.55 for case lots, with business doing thereat. In addition to the favourable tendency at primary sources the main reason assigned for the improvement is the curtailment of local offerings. Codeine has been reduced in sympathy with foreign markets.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN).—The dulness hitherto noted in the market for unlabelled oil has resulted in the lower quotations of \$1.55 to \$1.65. Weather conditions have been favourable for a good yield of oil per acre, but it is reported that the area of cultivation will this year be reduced, owing to the accumulation of oil and the poor prices obtainable.

SPERMINT OIL.—The limited supply is firmly held at \$7.50 to \$8, with some business passing in a jobbing way.

Alpes Maritimes Crops.

(By the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

Grasse, May 6.

THE VIOLET CROP is now quite over, and it is poorer than those of 1906-7, which also were very poor. At first there were very few flowers, and it was thought that the picking would have to cease, but later rainy weather prevailed for about a fortnight, and had a good effect, increasing the crop by about one-third. Consequently prices for violet products will in all probability be maintained during 1908-9, and, in view of the scanty stocks, it is quite possible that a scarcity may occur before the 1909 crop, and prices advance accordingly.

ROSES.—Opinions are much divided as to the rose-crop. Some proprietors, with an annual production of 1,400 kilos., maintain that this year their maximum will only total 400 kilos. because of the protracted cold weather. Others, whose roses are in a better situation, and whose trees are already bearing, hope that the fine weather will bring about a good crop.

JONQUIL.—The crop is now over, and the dry weather which affected the violet production was also detrimental to the jonquil, but the rains caused later flowering, and sufficient has been gathered to cover ordinary needs.

ORANGE-FLOWERS.—The dry weather with the cold which has persisted for the last fortnight considerably reduced the blossoming of the orange-trees for the so-called May crop. These usually flower in February and March. A few days ago flowers were still being gathered, but they were those which came out in the beginning of November and the end of December—termed autumn flowers. The supply was by no means large. As regards the May crop the warmer weather will probably within a week bring the crop up to its maximum. The picking season will be very short this year, and if the present encouraging prospects are realised the crop, although not abundant, will be sufficient to supply the demand for neroli. The same conditions do not, however, prevail in all the districts, and if in certain centres the orange-trees seem to promise satisfactory results, in the Bar s/Loup district (one of the most important centres), a scarcity is apparent owing to the diseased condition of the orange-trees, the scarcity of buds, and the tendency of the tree to run to wood before the flowers are gathered. Happily this state of affairs is not general. On the whole, prices do not exceed those of last year, and, perhaps, as reported by some big perfumers, quotations may be lower by several centimes than they were in 1907.

Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

Yokohama, April.

The markets during April remained quiet with only a few fluctuations. Among exports potassium iodide is firm at 3.50 yen per lb. spot, with a small business. Refined camphor is offered at 1.20 yen per lb. for May-June delivery. Anisee is firm at 7.00 yen per picul; dry ginger is weak at 11.50 yen per picul, and scopolia is obtainable at 7.00 yen per picul. Menthol is lifeless, and for peppermint oil 2.55 yen per catl is quoted. In imports citric acid has declined to 80 sen per lb. while for tartaric acid crystals 29 sen per lb. is quoted for arrival. Borax is cheap at 11.50 yen per picul. Cocaine has declined to 4.20 yen per oz., at which figure some import contracts have been placed, but subsequently the price advanced to 4.60 yen per oz. Codeine phosphate is weaker 5.50 yen per oz. Morphine hyd. has declined to 62 yen per lb.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, May 6, at 3 o'clock P.M. Mr. John Smith (President) was in the chair, and the other members of Council who attended were Dr. Walsh, Messrs. W. F. Wells, George D. Beggs, C. P. Fairweather, D. M. Watson, Thomas Batt, and Joseph H. Bowden.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

After the minutes had been approved, the PRESIDENT said: The first business on the agenda paper is a resolution of which I have given notice in reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. You will perhaps allow me to refer to the proceedings before the Joint Committee in London on March 31 and April 2. On March 25 we wrote to the Chairman of Committee requesting that witnesses might be heard on behalf of our Society. On the 28th we received a wire stating that no witnesses would be called on our behalf. We wrote protesting against this treatment, and, not content to let the matter rest there, Mr. Wells and I proceeded to London on the Monday and saw both Mr. Idris and Mr. Kennedy, the latter being the only Irish representative on the Committee. On Tuesday, before the Committee sat, I handed to the Secretary another formal protest, and as the result of an interview with him he laid the matter before the Chairman, who then agreed to examine two witnesses, provided we could have them there on the following Thursday. You are all doubtless familiar with the evidence given, but I would point out that our witnesses were treated most unfairly in the matter. When the witnesses in favour of extending the Bill to Ireland were called on the Tuesday they were allowed to make a statement embodying their views or the views of the interests they represented. This was all in keeping with the views of the majority of the Committee, who were clearly, from the outset, hostile to the chemists' interests, and were not slow to talk of our position as that of monopolists. Mr. Wells, Mr. Watson, and I worked hard preparing the case on behalf of our Society, and had all our facts and figures marshalled in such a way as would have disposed of the evidence given at the former sitting. Instead of our witnesses being asked or allowed to make any statement, they were merely asked a few questions which did not disclose our position at all. It was even difficult for us to get in the statement (a fact which the Committee did not seem aware of) that the Departmental inquiry of 1901 did not deal with Ireland, but only with the Pharmacy Act of 1868 for Great Britain. I doubt if they even yet understand our position or understand that our Pharmacy Acts differ so much from that of Great Britain, or that we have a grade of sellers of poison analogous to that which they now propose to create for Great Britain, but with the guarantee of qualification by examination. We feel very strongly the treatment accorded us in not being allowed to state our case or correct the many inaccuracies in the evidence of some of the previous witnesses. Now, it must be remembered that the Committee were there at that sitting for two definite objects—first, to decide whether Ireland should be included in the scope of the Bill, and, secondly, whether the company question should be considered. It does seem singular that they should call as the first witness the assistant secretary in charge of the Intelligence Division of the Board of Agriculture in London—a gentleman who admitted he knew nothing about Ireland, and whose

EVIDENCE HAD NO REFERENCE TO IRELAND,

and who was not in any way conversant with our Pharmacy Acts. It appears to me that the Committee were ready to hear any number of witnesses in favour of the Bill, and we considered it very hard lines when only two would be allowed to us to give evidence against it. Had we been allowed, we were prepared to prove that those districts in Ireland said to be without facilities for obtaining sheep-dips were abundantly supplied in the adjoining market towns, and that the tracts of country in the West of Ireland were mostly mountainous districts, where no shops of any sort exist. We had besides evidence that in those districts the Department of Agriculture have movable dipping-tanks

for the purpose of dipping the sheep of the poorer farmers, a class who could not afford to buy sheep-dip under any circumstances. It is amazing to think that a Government Department could be so easily dragged at the heels of one or two English manufacturers of sheep-dip and horticultural poisons, and that the Department would lend themselves to forward the interests of these manufacturers at the expense of the rights of men who have been brought into existence by Act of Parliament, and have gone to the trouble and expense of qualifying. It was made a point against us that no opposition other than that of our Society was shown against extending the provisions of the Bill to Ireland, and that all the County Councils who had passed resolutions did so in favour of the Bill; but we were not allowed to show that these counties which passed resolutions were all well served by the present poison-sellers, and that the counties in which a scarcity was said to exist—Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Kerry, and Leitrim—did not think it worth their while to pass any resolution. We asked for an expression of opinion from a number of coroners throughout Ireland, however, and their numerous replies go to show that in their opinion (and they are men who are in thorough touch with the subject) there is no necessity for the removal of any of the restrictions, and that there is no difficulty whatever in the farmers obtaining these poisonous commodities for sheep-dipping, etc. Whatever prospect we may have of being further heard on the subject, I feel that it is our duty again to protest against the proceedings of the Committee, and with that object I placed the notice of motion on the agenda, and suggest that if you agree to pass it it be sent to the Chairman and members of Committee, along with a statement embodying our reasons, which may be summarised as follows:

1. Great confusion would arise owing to the difference in the respective Acts of Parliament for Great Britain and Ireland and the difference in the existing grades—*e.g.*, a chemist and druggist in Great Britain may do everything that a pharmaceutical chemist may do, whereas a chemist and druggist in Ireland may only deal in poisons and not compound prescriptions.

2. It would be a disadvantage to the community at large, as the institution of another grade would prevent qualified sellers of poison settling in towns or districts already occupied by these registered sellers of agricultural and horticultural poisons.

3. The proposed Bill would annul the intentions of the Pharmacy Acts, as no person would think of serving an apprenticeship and passing the examination to become a registered druggist when he could practically obtain the same privileges without examination.

4. That whereas a Departmental Committee held a full inquiry as to the necessity for the proposed new grade as regards Great Britain, no such inquiry was held in reference to Ireland, where the conditions are totally different. That even at the present Joint Committee we were not allowed to make any direct statement or give our evidence to rebut the evidence given by the witnesses for the Cattle Traders' Association or the Department for Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

5. That the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1890 created in Ireland a grade of dealers in poisons only whose interests and rights under that Act would be practically confiscated without compensation.

6. That we have received opinions from Coroners all over Ireland expressing the strongest objection to the proposed change in the handling of poisons by inexperienced and irresponsible persons.

If these reasons have not sufficient weight to cause the Committee to pause, and if the report goes against us, we must not give up the struggle, but must continue the agitation in the Houses of Parliament and get our licentiates throughout the country to take the matter up and use their positions and influence to instruct the members of Parliament as to the position of affairs, for, as one M.P. said to me when he heard my arguments for the first time, "undoubtedly we have a case." We were told when in London that the question of including Ireland had been made a party question, but I am glad to find since then that is not so, and that the Irish members are free to exercise their judgment in the matter. So far as our Society is concerned, there can be no compromise, as the fact of including Ireland in a Bill relating to Great Britain would make our Acts of Parliament unworkable. It must be remembered that, although apparently dealing with

Clause 2, if the Committee decide to go on with the company clause, that, too, will probably be made applicable to Ireland, and in reference to the confusion that would undoubtedly arise I may remind you of the opinion of our solicitors, given in 1906, in reference to the matter :

In our opinion it is hopelessly impossible by an Act of Parliament drawn on the basis of English law to intelligently or clearly amend the totally different Irish law. Legislation by reference is a matter at best difficult, but when the reference is to a series of Acts which in most important points have no analogy to the statutes mentioned in the general sections of the Bill, legislation on such a basis cannot be effected. It is a certainty that any such attempt to apply English law and English terms and technical expressions to the different law and sometimes to the same technical expressions with different meanings in Ireland can only result in chaos.

No matter how the inquiry terminates, I wish to express our deep sense of obligation to Mr. Idris for the very great and practical interest he took in the matter on our behalf. Your representatives received the greatest kindness and consideration from him, and he spared no pains in making himself familiar with our views and position. I have therefore pleasure in moving the following resolution :

That this Council desires again to place on record its most emphatic protest against the principles of the proposed Poisons and Pharmacy Bill and its extension to Ireland; and, in the event of the Committee including Ireland, that a memorial be presented to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and that the seal of the Council be affixed to the memorials.

MR. WELLS ON THE SOURCE OF THE AGITATION.

MR. W. F. WELLS said : I desire to second the resolution which the President has proposed. I can endorse everything that he has said as to what has taken place up to this, and as to the treatment which we received in London. We got no opportunity of answering the statements that were made against us; I shall try to answer them now—although it may not go before the Joint Committee—in order to show our licentiates and others connected with the trade that we are in a position to contradict very many of the statements that were made against us. We hear a great deal of talk about our American cousins and corrupt practices; but if the action of the Board of Agriculture of Ireland in reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is to be taken as a fair specimen of how to obtain Acts of Parliament, I say that America may take a back seat. You have an important Government Department, without any inquiry whatever, asking that this Bill should be made to apply to Ireland; and for what? Solely in the interest of an English dip-manufacturer. The same dip-maker induces traders in this country to break the law by offering to pay all the costs and penalties that may be inflicted on them. He also waited on the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and on the President of this Society, and tried to get from both an undertaking that they would allow the law to be in abeyance. We are in a position to prove our statement, and can trace the thing from the one source up to the present. I say that a bigger job it would be hard to conceive than that which has been enacted by this Department. When we heard that a Joint Committee had been appointed we thought that we were going to get at least some sort of justice shown to us. But the President has told you of the treatment we received. First, they would not hear us at all. Then, on pressure, they consented to hear us. We were in the room when the first witnesses were giving their evidence—witnesses evidently selected by the Committee to give evidence on behalf of Ireland; and before we were half an hour there it was apparent that no such ideas as justice and fair inquiry were before the minds of the majority of the Committee. The usual procedure at such committees is to ask the gentleman who takes the witness chair, after he has stated his name and qualifications, if he has any statement to make. Our opponents had typewritten statements cut and dry, and were not only allowed to make them but they were also examined by anybody who liked to ask them questions. But as soon as our witnesses took the chair the scene changed, more especially in the case of two members of the Committee who did not at all hide the fact

that they were thoroughly opposed to us. Their conduct was well expressed in the words used by some of the trade journals to the effect that "the witnesses for this Society were simply browbeaten by members of that Committee, more especially by two noble lords who seemed to forget that there was a Chairman of the Committee, or rather who acted as if they were chairmen themselves." At every possible opportunity those two gentlemen interrupted and interfered with our giving complete answers. We were not allowed to make a single direct statement. We were not allowed to answer the questions put to us, and whenever Mr. Watson and myself got opportunities of trying to put in any of our facts one of these gentlemen would say, "We don't want to hear that." The evidence that we were able to give we were not allowed to sum up so as to show what we were driving at. We were not allowed to get in anything that was for our interests. The one bright point in the proceedings was the courteous, gentlemanly, and able way in which one member of the Committee, Mr. Idris, examined those who gave evidence in favour of the Bill, and who did his best to draw out the points that he thought were necessary. I need hardly say that he was about the only gentleman on that Committee who was fully conversant with the subject that they had before them. Most of the other gentlemen apparently did not want to know anything about it. [Mr. Wells then criticised the evidence given by Mr. Middleton (as reported in the *C. & D.*, April 4, p. 513), chiefly in order to show that his evidence had nothing to do with Ireland.] Proceeding, Mr. Wells emphatically said the sellers of poisons are at the bottom of the whole thing, adding other witnesses bear out the statement. We come to

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS, MR. T. W. RUSSELL.

He has certainly treated this Society very badly. Within three days after he took up his position on the Agricultural Board our Vice-President, Sir William Baxter, asked him if he would receive a deputation from the Society. He promised to do so; and when the then President (Dr. Walsh), Mr. Beggs, and myself waited on him he received us most courteously, and we had a long talk over the Bill. He had with him two officials—one the Assistant Secretary and the other a chief clerk. They seemed to know a good deal more about the matter. We could not have left the impression on anybody's mind that we were prepared to accept the principle of the Bill. But here is what he said :

He himself received a deputation last year of members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who, after discussion, did not express themselves as opposed to the principles of the Bill. What they were nervous about was that unqualified men might be appointed where there are qualified men now, and Mr. Wells said he would be satisfied if unqualified men were not planted down where qualified men are.

Dr. Walsh and Mr. Beggs were present, and will bear me out in saying that we did not in any way assent to the principles of the Bill. We were as determined then as we are now that the principles of the Bill are bad, and that we should oppose them in every way we can. We certainly asked him—I did at the end of the interview—if he would agree to a space-limit, that unqualified men should not be registered within a certain distance of a town where a qualified man was; and he said he would certainly agree to that, and insist on its being placed in the Bill. How did he keep his promise? He told the Committee that that, of course, was a matter for the licensing authorities. In other words, he is going to leave the Bill where it is; and we are to have men planted all over the country, whether qualified men are there or not. He made a lot of statements about towns in which there is a great want of qualified persons. He said that in several places a farmer would have to go as much as thirty miles to find a place where he could purchase dips. I took the trouble of measuring distances on a map, and I found that there are only a few points in two counties in Ireland where a man might possibly have to go thirty miles for sheep-dip—namely, Donegal and Galway—and both these are mountainous districts where you would hardly have sheep or anything else. He said that he had had petitions from various public bodies in Ireland wanting the Department to assist the Bill. They got memorials from the District Councils of

Ballinasloe and Ennis, and from a local trader in Galway, who asked that he should not be debarred from supplying these dips. They also got one from the Roscommon Sheep Farmers' Association—places where there are plenty of qualified persons. I have said that no open inquiry was held by his Department; and it is curious that when Mr. Russell received our deputation he had no representative from the Veterinary Department present. Two years ago we presented a map to the Earl of Crewe, and it so convinced him that he said in the House of Lords that he would take Ireland out of the Bill, and would not agree to put Ireland in again until an open inquiry was held into the matter. Mr. Russell's Department made a map, and it is curious that Mr. Russell did not think it necessary to place it before the Committee. And if anything seemed to surprise the Committee it was when Mr. Watson placed our map on the table, and showed them the way in which Ireland is covered with qualified sellers. Mr. Russell had that map, but conveniently left it at home. There was another point as to which Mr. Russell did not act very fairly. Mr. Idris asked him if he had a Veterinary Department, and he said he had. Mr. Idris asked him if he had a report from that Department, and he said he had. Mr. Idris asked him if it was in favour of extending the Bill to Ireland, and he said it was. I would give a good deal to see that report, and I think the Committee ought to have it in order to see how much the Veterinary Department are in favour of extending the Bill to Ireland. We have the fact that when the Dipping Committee was held two representatives from the Irish Agricultural Department gave evidence. One of them stated that he would not use arsenical dips at all—that the men whom he got to do dipping refused to use them because they hurt their hands and were dangerous. The other was the chief veterinary inspector in the Agricultural Department, and he did not say that there was any difficulty about getting dips in Ireland at all. Mr. Idris then asked if the first Order for dipping that was issued by the Department contained three dips, none of which was poisonous, and Mr. Russell said that was so. Here are his words:

Mr. Idris pointed out that his Department recommended three non-poisonous sheep-dips. Why? "Because of the difficulty of getting arsenical dips," Mr. Russell almost fiercely replied.

I have here the first Order issued by the Board of Agriculture of England, and the first three dips that they gave the farmers for curing scab are non-arsenical. The Board of Agriculture of Ireland thought they could not follow a better lead, and took the same three dips and recommended them to the Irish farmers. But since that Order was published the dip-makers interested in arsenical dips were evidently a little displeased, and the following footnote has been added:

Although no preparation containing arsenic has been included in the above-mentioned schedule, it is not to be assumed from this omission that the arsenic dips are not thoroughly effective against sheep scab. The possible danger to human beings attendant upon the preparation of arsenical dips renders it advisable, however, that they should be compounded by qualified persons only.

There is the reason why the Irish Agricultural Board gave three non-poisonous dips—because they thought there was danger to human life in the handling of those arsenical dips. So much for Mr. Russell's knowledge. The appendix to the memorandum of the Irish Board gives particulars as to the composition of three preparations which can be compounded on the sheep-owner's homestead, and which have been proved by experiment to be suitable for use as sheep-dips without detriment to the fleeces of the animals dipped, and, if properly employed, to be effective against sheep-scab. I wish now to refer to Mr. Sherlock. He was one of those who gave evidence. He is the paid Secretary of the Cattle Traders' Association. The Cattle Traders' Association is a private body, a trade union pure and simple, for the protection of the interests of butchers and farmers. I do not say a word against trade unionism as long as it is properly carried out. But this gentleman was brought to give evidence why Ireland should be added to this Bill. They are all free-traders, but nevertheless think that foreign cattle should be stopped from coming

into this country because it affects the members' profits, and glibly talk of the exorbitant profits of chemists. He also sent to the County Councils throughout Ireland asking them to adopt memorials, which were printed on English paper and apparently emanated from the other side, in favour of the extension of the Bill to Ireland. The strong point put before them was not any disadvantage that might occur to the farmer by things being left as they are, but that we were opposing this Bill because we did not think that

THE COUNTY COUNCILS OF IRELAND

were fit to have the same responsibility that the English County Councils were going to get. He gave the names of fifteen County Councils from whom he got memorials in favour of the extension of the measure to Ireland. I find that one of these places is called "Kingston"—I think it must refer to Kingstown, which probably has not a sheep in the whole district. Then he speaks of North and South Tipperary. That takes off another county, and leaves him only thirteen counties of Ireland memorialising in favour of the Bill. One of the members of the Committee asked if I was aware that so many County Councils had done so, and I said I had heard so, but that there are thirty-two counties in Ireland. The counties where there is no want of chemists and where the number of sheep is least were those that mostly replied. In Cavan, where there are 18,000 sheep, we have twenty qualified sellers of poisons, being one for every thousand sheep. In Armagh there are 21,000-odd sheep and twenty-one registered persons. The counties which did not memorialise in favour of the extension of the Bill are the very counties in which we are free to admit that there are places where there are not qualified persons. Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, and Sligo did not memorialise in favour of extension. Another curious point is that the number of sheep in the counties which have memorialised is 12,600,000, while the counties that did not memorialise have double that number of sheep. Practically, then, thirteen County Councils have memorialised and nineteen have not replied. Mr. Pearsons, travelling representative of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander, made some statements. One was that out of seventy of their customers in the West only two were qualified sellers of poison. Here you have the representative of a Dublin wholesale house supporting the English dip-makers. You have a house that did more than any other to get general traders upon the register under the Act of 1890 now turning on the qualified men. One other witness was the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society of Dublin. He stated that he controlled 900 shops in Ireland—that, in fact, his Society had 900 shops. I have not been able to find them, but there are three in Dublin. The Bill provides, among other things, that every chemist's shop is to be conducted by a qualified man, if the proprietor does not personally conduct the business himself, and that the name of the manager must be up in the shop. This gentleman coolly asks that he should be registered as the person qualified to sell in 900 shops. He objected to the granting of licences by County Councils, and thought there ought to be an appeal from them, because the members consist largely of local traders of the towns, and if he wanted a licence for a shop they would naturally refuse it, yet these are the bodies to whom the Bill proposes to give the granting of licences. The whole of the witnesses who were examined were dead against us. None of them was interested in farming. Not a single farmer was produced, not an iota of evidence was produced by farmers, to show that there is any necessity whatever for applying this Bill to Ireland. I omitted a very important point in connection with the evidence of Mr. Sherlock. He tried to make a great deal out of the fact that a couple of years ago we passed a resolution protesting against the reduction of penalties by the Castle authorities; and he told the Committee that the penalties were reduced on account of the difficulty that the farmers had in getting dips throughout the country. The Castle authorities, he said, reduced the penalties because they interfered with sheep-dipping in the country. What is the fact? Mr. Ferrall took a great deal of trouble to have the evidence ready for us if we had been allowed to give it to the Committee, and he found that the Castle never once reduced a penalty for the illegal sale of

dips. The case in which they did reduce the penalties, and of which we complained, was one in the extreme West about Kay's Essence; and they left us to pay 60% or 70% costs. We only did our duty in protesting against that. I have much pleasure in seconding the President's motion.

MR. WATSON: I should like to support the motion. We unfortunately went to London with the foolish idea that they wanted to get at the real facts; but it was abundantly proved to us that they had no desire to get at the facts. They started with the idea of including Ireland in the Bill. I add my expression of gratitude to Mr. Idris for the way in which he took up our case and did the utmost he possibly could for us. We certainly owe him a great deal. I had my evidence typewritten, but got no opportunity of making a statement as to the provisions of the Bill. We did undoubtedly get in two or three strong points; and one of the strongest that we made was that we had separate Acts, and that may make them think of a separate Bill.

The President's motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

MR. WATSON: I think you ought to be present at the next meeting of the Committee.

The President: They are to meet on Tuesday next.

On the motion of Mr. FAIRWEATHER it was resolved that the President and Mr. Wells should attend the further sittings of the Joint Committee for the purpose of watching over the interests of the licentiates of the Society.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Reports from the several committees were then disposed of.

A letter from the Colonial Office transmitted a copy of an Ordinance made in Grenada in relation to the sale of poisons.

Mr. George Brown, M.P.S.I., was re-elected examiner in practical pharmacy for the Licence examination.

On the motion of Dr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. Alfred Thompson Bennett, of Kilkenny, was elected a member of the Society.

The Council then separated.

Japanese Gittings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

AT A MEETING of the Osaka Retail Druggists' Association held in that city on March 7, Inspector Sakurai gave an address on the new pharmaceutical regulations and the duties of druggists.

THE REVISED CUSTOMS DUTY has been passed by the Diet, and is now in force. Spirit, denatured spirit, and all spirituous preparations (except tincture of opium) are now charged 0.73 yen per litre.

SACCHARIN SMUGGLING.—The import of saccharin into Japan was practically stopped upon the enhancement of the Customs duty to 60 yen per kin (= 6% per 1½ lb.), as authorised by the Diet. The demand, however, has been steadily increasing in spite of the duty, which fact points to extensive smuggling (says the "Oriental Druggist"), and the authorities have been much concerned as to what steps shall be taken in order to bring the offenders to book.

FORMOSAN CAMPHOR.—The "Oriental Druggist" reports that the exploitation of camphor in Formosa has so far been practically confined to the western, northern and southern portions of the island. The regions occupied by aborigines and the eastern part of Formosa remain untouched. A Government expert recently discovered a rich camphor forest in the south of Arisan, and in these circumstances the prospects of the industry in Formosa are hopeful.

THE PROPRIETARY-MEDICINE GROWTH.—Mr. S. Ikai, an Osaka patent-medicine vendor, left Japan on March 15 for a tour round the world.—Two new remedies "Respiratin" and "Tuberrirale" are about to be placed on the market by Mr. M. Kita, who for about thirty years was an official in the Osaka Hygienic Laboratory. Mr. Kita is to establish a chemical laboratory in Osaka. "Respiratin" is a consumption-remedy, and is said to be similar to creosote, but non-poisonous and a more powerful germicide.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, May 7, Dr. Divers presiding. There was a very long list of papers. Dr. Philip opened the proceedings with two on the refraction and dispersion coefficients of

TRIAZO COMPOUNDS.

which have been studied chemically during the last two years by Professor M. O. Forster and Dr. Fierz. The chief point of general interest established by Dr. Philip's work is that in triazo compounds the three nitrogen atoms are trivalent and are probably arranged in a ring. Dr. Harden and Mr. Young followed with a communication on

FERMENTATION OF SUGARS BY YEAST-JUICE,

in which they showed that the three hexoses—dextrose, levulose, and mannose—are fermented by yeast-juice at slightly different rates. They have already directed attention to the fact that the addition of small amounts of sodium phosphate to a fermenting mixture of yeast-juice and dextrose leads to a temporary great increase in the fermentation rate, and that as this dies down it can be again stimulated by the further addition of sodium phosphate. Curiously enough, this effect is not produced by the addition of the phosphate to fermenting mixtures of levulose and yeast-juice, but at once sets in if dextrose be also added to the mixture. In this last case, however, it is the levulose, and not the dextrose, which is fermented. It was suggested that the phosphate acts as a catalyst through the production of a kind of ester with dextrose, which is alternately formed and broken down. This marked stimulus is not produced when phosphate is added to yeast-cells growing in sugar solutions.

The last two papers read were communicated from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories by Dr. Power and Mr. Tutin, and dealt with the

CONSTITUENTS OF OLIVE-LEAVES AND OLIVE-BARK.

The leaves of the olive-tree were employed medicinally so long ago as the beginning of the last century, or during the Peninsular war, as also during the Crimean war, as a remedy in intermittent fever, and quite recently they have again been brought to notice on account of their reputed therapeutic value as a tonic and febrifuge. The only recent chemical investigation of olive-leaves that has been recorded is that of Canzoneri, in 1906. This chemist noted the presence of mannitol, together with gallic and tannic acids, while several other products obtained, of which only the melting-points were recorded, were evidently indefinite mixtures. The only substance of which an analysis appears to have been made is stated to melt at 297° to 298°, and to have either the formula $C_{25}H_{44}O_3$ or $C_{24}H_{42}O_3$. This substance was no doubt the hydrated form of a compound possessing the formula $C_{23}H_{40}O(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$, which has been isolated by the present authors and designated oleanol. The material employed in the present investigation was collected in the early spring in the neighbourhood of Ventimiglia, on the Italian Riviera. The air-dried leaves were completely extracted with hot alcohol, and the resulting extract was subjected to a systematic examination. It yielded, besides some tannin and other amorphous matter, the following products, several of which are new compounds:

(1) A new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}CO_2H$ (m.p. 68° to 69°); (2) a small amount of a mixture of fatty acids, containing oleic acid; (3) hentriacontane, $C_{31}H_{64}$; (4) pentatriacontane, $C_{35}H_{72}$; (5) oleansterol, $C_{30}H_{50}O$ (m.p. 174°), a new crystalline alcohol related to the phytosterols; (6) a new crystalline alcohol, oleantranol, $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$ (m.p. 217° to 218°), which appears to be a hydroxyphytosterol; (7) homo-oletranol, $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$ (m.p. 210°), a compound similar to oleantranol; (8) an amount of *d*-mannitol equivalent to about 3.4 per cent. of the weight of air-dried leaves; (9) a considerable amount of a sugar yielding *d*-phenylglucosazone; (10) a trace of essential oil; (11) oleanol, $C_{23}H_{40}O(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$ (m.p. 303° to 304°; $[\alpha]_D + 78.3^\circ$), a new crystalline substance in an amount equivalent to nearly 3.4 per cent. of the weight of air-dried leaves. Monomethyleanol, $C_{23}H_{40}O(OH)OCH_3$, melts at 194° to 195°, and on acetylation yields acetylmethyleanol, $C_{23}H_{40}O_2(OCH_3) \cdot CO.CH_3$ (m.p. 215.5°). Diacetyloleanol, $C_{23}H_{40}O_2(CO.CH_3)_2$, when heated to about 210°, gives a substance, $C_{23}H_{40}O_2$. Mono-

acetyloleanol, $C_{25}H_{44}O(OH).CO.CH_3$ (m.p. 258°), was obtained by heating the diacetyl derivative with aqueous alcohol.

The bark of the olive-tree is reputed to possess medicinal properties similar to those of the leaves, but, with the exception of mannitol, nothing has hitherto been known of its constituents. In hot countries there exudes spontaneously from the bark a gum-resin, from which Pelletier, in 1816, isolated a crystalline substance which was designated olivil. This substance has quite recently been examined by Körner and Vanzetti, who ascribe to it the formula $C_{26}H_{44}O_2$ (m.p. 142.5°), but it has been ascertained by the present authors not to exist in the bark.

The material employed in this investigation was collected at the same time and place as the above-mentioned olive-leaves. The air-dried bark was extracted with hot alcohol, and the resulting extract subjected to a complete examination. It yielded, besides tannin and some amorphous products, the following crystalline compounds:

(1) A new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{25}H_{46}CO_2H$ (m.p. 79°), the ethyl ester of which melts at 66.5° ; (2) a new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{26}H_{48}CO_2H$ (m.p. 84°), the ethyl ester of which melts at 75° ; (3) a new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{27}H_{50}CO_2H$ (m.p. 69° to 70°), the ethyl ester of which melts at 63° ; (4) a new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{28}H_{52}CO_2H$ (m.p. 92°), the ethyl ester of which melts at 87° ; (5) a substance, $C_{28}H_{54}O$ (m.p. 70°), which apparently is a tertiary alcohol; (6) pentatriacontane, $C_{35}H_{72}$; (7) a phytosterol, $C_{27}H_{48}O$ (m.p. 136° ; $[\alpha_D -35.2^\circ]$); (8) a substance, $C_{22}H_{34}O_2(OH)_2$, melting at 285° to 290° , which yields an acetyl derivative melting at 160° , and is identical with ipuranol, a compound recently isolated by Power and Roger-son from the stems of *Ipomoea purpurea*; (9) a new phenolic substance, olenitol, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$ (m.p. 265°), which crystallises in yellow needles, and the dilute solutions of which show a pale-blue fluorescence. Acetyloleanol melts at 130° ; (10) *d*-mannitol, in an amount equivalent to 1.9 per cent. of the weight of air-dried bark; (11) a sugar which yields *d*-phenyl-glucosazone.

The constituents of the bark are thus very dissimilar to those of the leaves, only mannitol, sugar, and pentatriacontane being common to both. With consideration of the large percentage of fatty oil contained in the ripe fruit of the olive, it is also quite remarkable that the bark should be devoid of even traces of the ordinary fatty acids.

During the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was taken, and among those elected were Messrs. A. E. Coverdale, Ph.C., Worcester, and C. Gilling, Redwood scholar of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Society of Chemical Industry.

A JOINT MEETING of the Birmingham and Nottingham Sections was held at the White Hart Hotel, Burton, on Thursday, May 7. The meeting was well attended, and the new departure of having a joint meeting of two Sections appeared to meet with general approval. Mr. W. F. Reid attended on behalf of the Joint Committee of the

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY, and described briefly some of the arrangements which have already been made for the meeting in London next year. It was suggested by a member that the most complete report of the forthcoming Congress had appeared in a German chemical periodical, but it was pointed out by Mr. Reid that that article was based on the reports which had previously appeared in the *C. & D.* After some questions had been asked and answered, it was agreed to form local committees to assist the Congress in Nottingham and Birmingham.

A paper on "The Heat Treatment of Muntz Metal," by O. F. Hudson and G. D. Bengough, was also read; and Mr. W. Clifford followed with one on "The Time Factor for the Flow of Liquids"; Dr. A. Slator afterwards showing, with the aid of an improved instrument, a method for the measurement of alcoholic fermentation.

CHILIAN IODINE.—The exports of iodine from Chili during 1906 showed a decline of 213,010 kilos., being 351,220 kilos., valued at 4,390,200 pesos (gold), against 564,230 kilos., valued at 7,052,875 pesos in 1905, and 461,484 kilos., valued at 5,768,550 pesos, in 1904.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Chlorodyne Lozenges v. Chloroform.

SIR.—Referring to the prosecution for selling these lozenges which failed, and your remarks thereon, allow me to draw your attention to another aspect of the case—viz., the selling of these lozenges, which on the admission of witnesses contain an appreciable quantity of chloroform, being a scheduled poison. Although a single lozenge contains only a small quantity of the drug, yet a customer can buy 10 lb. of these, equal to 2 oz. of chloroform, without let or hindrance even, and no poison label on whatever.

On these grounds alone would not the Pharmaceutical Society have a much better chance of securing a conviction? I await other opinions on the subject.

Yours truly,
CHEMICO. (193/8.)

May 8.

Situations in the East.

SIR.—I would like to write about a subject which I think is of the utmost importance to chemists' assistants generally, particularly those who intend at some time or other coming out to India. In the first place, no assistant, be he qualified or unqualified, should come out on less than Rs. 250 a month, including furnished quarters. In regard to the latter, in this country by "furnished quarters" is meant simply the bare necessities, such as a bedstead, a few chairs, a table, chest of drawers, etc.; anything in the comfort line one must supply oneself. Another thing the assistant must be prepared to do is to come out fully equipped with bedding material, such as sheets, blankets, etc.; also, if he intends messing himself, he should be well provided with table-linen. This means a considerable outlay, and one which surprises an assistant who comes out totally unprepared for such emergencies. Agents never go to the trouble to supply the above information. Now, as to the salary question, my reason for stating that Rs. 250 should be the minimum wage at which a man should come out is this: An ordinary country-born assistant, with neither qualification nor experience, can command Rs. 250 a month; how much more, then, is the value of an experienced and qualified English chemist? A word must also be said about the nature of the work one has to do here. The smart young pharmacist, fresh from triumphing over Bloomsbury Square, and with the bloom of optimism in his "profession," still upon him, receives a shock when he is called upon to dispense wines, spirits, tobaccos, stationery, and fishing-tackle—to mention only a few of the things we have in our establishment.

Yours faithfully,
EXILE. (192/64.)

Schiff's Reagent.

SIR.—Can any of your readers tell me their opinion of Schiff's reagent as a test for formalin in milk? Personally, after long testing, I am inclined to think it absolutely useless. It gave a pink colour with a specimen of cream which certainly had not had formalin added. Can any of your readers recommend a really infallible test, stating delicacy?

Yours very truly,
FORMAL. (194/61.)

Why Don't Businesses Sell More Readily?

SIR,—My reply to Jay Mack's question is: Because assistants are far worse off to-day than twenty years ago. They cannot get into the habit of saving, apparently, and have no object in view, thinking it far better to work for a master than to work for themselves. If business does not pay, why do Boots continue opening rapidly? I think chemists should have a meeting and see whether some stop can't be put to it, as it is having a very disastrous and ruinous effect on the trade. At Crouch End you find six chemists close together, Boots there also. At Notting Hill the same thing; also at Weston-super-Mare and at Hastings. At High Street, Camden Town, ten chemists were doing a respectable trade when Parke's set up among them. Six have left and two have removed. This will happen in many districts. The only positions now left for chemists are small side streets. Stronger men take the main streets, but, with all the cutting, small men can manage to make a very good living in side streets, where rents are low and expenses small, and out of the way of the cutter. The proper thing is one shop, one man, one trade, short hours.

Yours truly,

HAMPSTEAD. (92/61.)

Our Cherished Traditions.

SIR,—“Think of our glorious past,” said the Servian Minister to Lord Salisbury. “If you had 100 miles of coast and one or two good harbours where our ships could sail into, it would mean a still more glorious future,” is said to have been Lord Salisbury's quiet reply.

When we see that our President says the result of the secret meetings at Cardiff and elsewhere has been to allow members assembled to speak with “almost brutal candour,” need we wonder whether the candour was directed to the glorious past or the needy present? From what I know of the busy ones among my fellow-craftsmen, they are not given to worrying about the past except to recall the old struggles of short capital and competition which were all to their credit, so that I am not losing any sleep because “Xrayser” says I am “not properly reverent.” If “Xrayser” were to go into the ordinary business of to-day he would soon see that what is wanted is as Mr. Glyn-Jones said:

1. Teaching of side lines at class.

2. A system of examination of apprentices which would induce self-study and give us progressive cheap labour, as in Ireland.

3. Simple bookkeeping to show the weak points of our business policy.

Lamentations over our glorious past will never counter-balance want of knowledge of the present. It would be very amusing to see “Xrayser” handling a sack of whiting, potatoes, pigeon-corn, canary-seed, guano, or hound-meal in some little business which could not afford a porter, and where the latest apprentice was of the high school collar and cuff type, who either could not or would not put his back into the job. Think of the bright light which would be cast upon the trade in the future when he really saw for himself some of the jobs of the present day, and how they consort with Mr. Carteighe's ideas of higher education for the pharmacist.

Fifty years ago, in a northern city, a shop which was then a landmark and enjoyed royal patronage, had also a big trade in sheep-dip. Apprentices had to wear white shirts and black coats, and I have heard that strong language was often used, if, early in the week, they got the white shirt-sleeves soiled while scraping out the tobacco-tub.

The idea evidently was, sell sheep-dip (if you must), but keep it quiet; wear a black coat; keep a few test-tubes about and pretend you spend your days analysing your drugs; never allow the public into the back premises; keep up the mystery, and—charge accordingly. That was the glorious past.

JAY MACK.

Dispensing Note.

F. H. R. (8/29).—EXCIPIENT FOR PILLS.—The pills of hyd. c. creta and ferri sulph. exsic. are best made by adding a few grains of tragacanth and acacia, and massing with a mixture of glycerin (1) and water (2). The question is dealt with in the “Art of Dispensing,” where a similar prescription occurs.

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the “C. & D. Diary,” 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

L. J. W. H. (194/45).—Persons who were in practice as dentists before 1878 are no longer registered by payment of a fee. They must pass the examinations for a licence.

Wulfrum (193/57).—The agreement entered into is quite valid, and in the event of legal proceedings being taken on the written document the latter can be stamped, a fine being paid. The property belongs to the persons to whom it was assigned, and it can be protected by production of the document and proof that it is the property referred to therein. If necessary representation may be made to the Bankruptcy Court.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

In *Vino Veritas* (182/31).—(1) LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.—The following is a recipe we have not previously given. Other formulæ will be found in “Pharmaceutical Formulas”:

Clear lime-juice	...	...	1 gal.
Syrup	...	...	3 gals.
Lime-essence	...	...	4 oz.
Citric-acid solution (7 lb. in 1 gal.)	...	...	16 oz.
Lime bisulphite	...	...	2 oz.

This generally requires the addition of more preservative if it is to be kept for any length of time. Sodium salicylate is most used. The lime-essence is a soluble preparation of oil of limes made by filtering bright a mixture of oil 1 oz., spirit 15 oz., water 5 oz.

(2) LEMON-SQUASH.—The following is from “Pharmaceutical Formulas”:

Sugar	...	...	2 lb.
Citric acid	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	28 oz.

Dissolve and add the following, previously prepared:

Salicylic acid	...	...	30 grains
Oil of lemon	...	...	30 minims
Tincture of lemon-peel	...	...	1 oz.
Tincture of turmeric	...	...	30 minims
Caramel	...	...	20 minims

Shake up the tincture of lemon with the oil now and then during four hours; allow the oil to separate, decant the tincture from it, mix the tincture with the other ingredients, and filter.

See also the formula given in the *C. & D.*, January 26, 1907, p. 159.

Quis (188/17).—FRANZBRANNTWEIN is the German for French brandy. There are many formulæ in use in Germany for artificial French brandy, and it is perhaps to these you refer. The two following recipes will show you how these preparations are compounded:

Berlin Formula.

Aromatic tincture	...	...	0.4 c.c.
Sweet spirit of nitre	...	...	0.5 c.c.
Tincture of rhatany	...	...	6 drops
Spirit (90-per-cent.)	...	...	100 c.c.
Distilled water to	...	...	200 c.c.

Munich Formula.

Acetic acid (30-per-cent.)	...	...	4 c.c.
Acetic ether	...	...	4 c.c.
Aromatic tincture	...	...	40 c.c.
Cognac essence	...	...	40 c.c.
Sweet spirit of nitre	...	...	20 c.c.
Spirit (90-per-cent.)	...	...	5,000 c.c.
Distilled water	...	...	2,500 c.c.

Aromatic tincture is a compound tincture of cinnamon (see “P.F.”), and the cognac essence should be a diluted form of oil of cognac, but many of the essences are entirely artificial.

Zeta (167/53).—WHITE CAPPING FOR BOTTLES.—The specimen you send appears to be the product made by the Viscose Co., in which formalin is used as the hardener. The caps are

sent out ready prepared and in formalin solution. When placed in position on the stopper of the bottle the viscose shrinks and assumes the shape of the cork or stopper. There is no reason why you should not experiment with gelatin solution whitened with zinc oxide, but our experience in adding formalin to such a solution is not encouraging. See also the reply we gave to a correspondent in the *C. & D.*, March 14, p. 432.

Riverside (187/28) and *Wilts* (181/38).—DEVELOPERS.—See *C. & D.*, April 11, p. 579, and June 8, 1907, p. 886.

Glasgow (182/40).—You do not give any information as to the uses and origin of the ointment you send.

J. O. E. (183/52).—(1) FUMIGATOR FOR GREENHOUSES:

Crude nicotine	...	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Camphor	...	...	...	...	2 dr.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Proof spirit to	...	...	...	...	6 oz.

Dissolve. For use a teaspoonful is placed on the hot water over a fumigator.

(2) FLUID MAGNESIA.—This was official in the B.P. 1885, where the following was given as the formula:

Magnesium sulphate	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	...	2 1/2 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	a sufficiency

Dissolve the two salts separately each in 1/2 pint of water. Heat the solution of magnesium sulphate to the boiling point, then add to it the solution of sodium carbonate, and boil them together until carbonic acid ceases to be evolved. Collect the precipitated magnesium carbonate on a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water until what passes ceases to give a precipitate with barium chloride. Mix the washed precipitate with a pint of distilled water, and, putting this into a suitable apparatus, force into it pure washed carbonic acid gas. Let the mixture remain in contact with excess of carbonic acid, retained there under pressure of about three atmospheres, for twenty-four hours or longer, then filter the liquid to remove any undissolved magnesium carbonate, and again pass carbonic acid gas into the filtered solution. Finally, keep the solution in a bottle securely closed, to prevent the escape of carbonic acid. The solution contains nearly 10 grains of magnesium carbonate, or about 2 per cent. The dose is 1 to 2 oz.

A. B. (182/30) and *G. F. B.* (190/24).—We do not know the composition of "Vaporite" or "Kilgrub," but from what you say we imagine they consist of a solution of naphthalene. The substance is very soluble in benzene and toluene.

Peverill (182/72).—PRESERVING-POWDER.—This is a mixture of boric acid and borax containing approximately twice as much of the acid as of the salt.

Experiment (170/50).—ABSORBENT COTTON.—There is no book published dealing solely with the methods of preparing absorbent and antiseptic cottons. The following is the process adopted in textile factories for making cotton-wool absorbent:

Take of the best quality of carded cotton batting any desired quantity and boil it with a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic potash or soda for half an hour, or until the cotton is entirely saturated with the solution and the alkali has saponified all oily matter. Then wash thoroughly to remove all soap and nearly all the alkali; press out the excess of water, and immerse in a 5-per-cent. solution of chlorinated lime for fifteen to twenty minutes; again wash, first with a little water, then dip in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and thoroughly wash with water; press out the excess of water, and again boil for fifteen to twenty minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic potash or soda; now wash well, dipping in the acidulated water and washing thoroughly with pure water. Afterwards press out and dry quickly.

The methods of medicating or preparing antiseptic wools are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" under the heading of "Antiseptic Gauzes."

Adsum (188/6).—SNEEZING-POWDER.—We cannot with certainty identify the powder you send with the information that when it is blown into a room it causes all the persons therein to sneeze. It is a vegetable powder, and is probably powdered hellebore. Powdered quillaia and asarum have a similar sternutatory effect.

W. E. G. (189/33).—TINTING FLOWERS.—The dye you send for flower-tinting appears to be a variety of the aniline colour known as "fast green." Almost any water-soluble aniline dye can be used for the purpose, the method being to place the stalks of the flowers in a solution of the dye. 7 to 8 grains per litre, when in about an hour the petals of the flowers will have become tinged with colour owing to absorption. The

colours generally employed are acid yellow (gives a canary-yellow colour to the petals), cyanol (blue), orange G G (orange), acid magenta (purple red), crocein (rose-salmon), scarlet G R (pale rose-salmon), naphthol black B (light grey).

Tooth-paste (177/35).—CAMPHOR TOOTH-PASTE.—Our examination of your sample leads us to suggest the following as resembling it in regard to physical and chemical properties:

Powdered soap	...	...	...	2 oz.
Precipitated chalk	...	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered orris-root	...	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered cuttlefish	...	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered camphor	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Oil of rose geranium	...	...	...	10 minims
Oil of lavender	...	...	...	5 minims
Glycerin and water,	equal parts	a sufficiency		

Mix.

J. H. S. (189/28).—We do not undertake analyses, but if you send some information about the sample we will consider whether it would be of general interest to examine it.

Emulsion (186/72).—(1) You could safely add a proportion of spirit to the hair-dye. The spirit will act as a preservative, and probably prevent the tint about which you complain. (2) The one-solution marking-ink in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" devised by Mr. R. Wright requires the use of strong hydrochloric acid.

C. & S. (9/4).—There are four recipes for bromidia imitations in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the following being quoted from the "Bournemouth Formulary":

Chloral hydrate	...	...	...	gr. xcvj.
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	gr. xcvj.
Extract of henbane	...	...	...	gr. j.
Extract of Indian hemp	...	...	...	gr. ix.
Extract of liquorice	...	...	...	gr. ix.
Oil of orange-peel	...	...	...	ʒj.
Distilled water to	...	...	...	3j.

Mix, and allow to settle, then filter.

Dose: ʒss. to ʒj.

S. & S. (186/64) and *P. H. E.* (193/35).—BOOT-POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, January 25, p. 172, or June 22, 1907, p. 950. We must give the boot-polish formulæ a rest for a few months. Inquirers can find full information on the subject by consulting recent back numbers or the indexes of the last two or three volumes. The matter is also very fully dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," which is a book that no chemist can afford to be without.

J. W. V. (175/15).—CURRY-POWDER.—The flavour and odour of the sample you send are not good. We suggest the addition of powdered fenugreek 6 oz., powdered coriander 8 oz. to the recipe you send. The best results are obtained by grinding the ingredients together in a mill, but in the present case you must employ freshly ground powders.

W. T. G. (9/16).—LAUNDRY WASHING-POWDER.—This is an alkaline washing-powder containing soap, dried soda, and silicate of soda. The method of preparing these powders is fully described in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

SEYMOUR CHURCHILL'S HAIR-DARKENER.—In reply to a recent inquiry (*C. & D.*, May 2, p. 685), several correspondents send us the following prescription as being sent out by Mr. Seymour Churchill. He also, we believe, supplies the liquid:

Lavender-flowers	...	...	...	1 part
Rosemary-flowers	...	...	...	2 parts
Fresh walnut-leaves	...	...	...	2 parts
Purc tannin	...	...	...	1 part
Melissa-water	...	...	...	4 parts
Price's glycerin	...	...	...	3 parts
Eau de Cologne	...	...	...	2 parts

M.S.A. The directions are: Shake the bottle, and apply to the hair with a brush night and morning until the colour is restored, afterwards use two or three times a week.

Junior (192/26).—DISPENSING ON PASSENGER SHIPS.—The large liners do not carry dispensers, the dispensing of medicines being done by the medical officer. The experiences which have occasionally been published of dispensers on board liners are from individuals who have had the rare good fortune to work their passage as dispensers at the rate of 1s. per month. Such positions are obtained solely through personal influence with the directors of shipping companies.

March (192/43).—STAMPING-INK BASIS.—The specimen of non-smearing stamping-ink contains oleic acid (1), spirit (2), and glycerin (1); the figures in parentheses indicating what we believe to be the approximate proportions. You did not tell us what quantities you were using.

Dreta (195/2).—Nitroglycerin is very slightly soluble in water, and a 1 per cent. solution of it in the solvent is impossible—apart from the illegality of compounding such a preparation.

D. S. H. (178/39).—SITUATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—These are sometimes advertised in the *C. & D. Supplement*, but for the ordinary positions in a chemist's shop it is necessary to be on the spot for vacancies.

V. N. P. (Jetpur) (148/53).—PAPAIN is tested as to its digestive power by mixing it with a known quantity of albumen or blood fibrin in a slightly alkaline medium at a temperature of 45° to 50° C. The quantity of liquid should not be large. Samples of papain dissolve from 200 to 250 times their weight of blood fibrin in four or five hours, but the commercial varieties vary much in activity.

Adulterated Peppermint Oil.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

LARGE quantities of peppermint oil are just now being sold in London and the provinces which contains white petroleum as an adulterant. The following figures represent five samples of this oil :

Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Menthol	Petroleum Separated
0.892	-13°	31 per cent.	46 per cent.
0.891	-12°	29	44
0.893	-14° 30'	29.5	48
0.8875	-14°	29	49
0.895	-13°	31	45

It is to be remembered that, in addition to the fact that this oil is adulterated, the adulteration is one which has been held to be injurious to health. The difficulty in exposing this type of sophistication lies in the fact that oil of peppermint is not an article sold to any extent over the counter, and it is only possible to get at the adulterator by taking advantage of the section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act which allows the inspector to intercept a delivery while in transit.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Cape Town on April 18. The President (Mr. F. C. Mathew) was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. S. North (Vice-President), J. Sowden, A. H. Tothill, G. R. Cleghorn, J. Clayton Smith, W. Aitken, H. S. Pollexfen, N. McKay, and the Secretary. A letter was read from Mr. Fowler (Mossel Bay) accepting nomination as a country councillor, and another from Mr. Martin (Somerset West) declining nomination. Some discussion took place on the subject of a proposed special Preliminary examination to be held quarterly. The opinion was expressed that the present system of accepting the "School Higher examination of the Cape University," which is held annually, causes an undue delay in the case of a student failing first time, and is frequently the cause of his abandoning his intention of sitting for the qualifying examination of the Pharmacy Board. The Secretary read a letter that had been sent to the kindred Associations of South Africa, and it was decided to wait for their views before proceeding further with the subject. On the motion of Mr. J. Clayton Smith it was decided to keep a register of assistants seeking situations and employers having vacancies, and to ask the co-operation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and the local wholesale houses in giving it publicity. The Secretary also to give any information free required by oversea assistants who may wish to get an idea of the conditions of business in Cape Colony. It was resolved to allow the use of the register free to members of the Society, and to make a charge to non-members according to the following scale : Principals 5s., assistants 2s. 6d. for each inquiry. On the motion of Mr. A. H. Tothill it was decided to hold a dinner on a date in May to be decided upon by a special committee. The following gentlemen were appointed to act on this : Mr. F. C. Mathew (Chairman), J. S. North, A. H. Tothill, H. Evans, G. R. Cleghorn, H. E. Cope, and J. Clayton Smith. This concluded the business of the meeting.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the *Trade-marks Journal*, April 22, 1908.)

- "KRISHNA," and device of two Bengali letters; for common soap and detergents. By William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. 300,929.
- "CULTO"; for nail and tooth polishes. By T. Belvoir & Co., Hill House, Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, London, N. 299,899.
- "CINOTA"; for perfumery, etc. By the Cinota Syndicate, 511 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 300,205.
- "ESS BOUQUET," and label device; for a perfume. By Bayley & Co., 94 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London, W.C. 300,236.
- "EUMENTHOL"; for medicated and perfumed soaps, and for tooth powder. By G. I. Hudson, 5 and 7 Queen's Place, Sydney, Australia. 301,214, 301,215.
- "MYOLA"; for a bath-powder. By E. B. Dive & Co., 46 Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, London, E. 301,339.
- "REGENT"; for perfumery, etc. By R. B. Breidenbach, 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W. 301,369.
- "TOTTO"; for a hair-preparation. By C. E. Odin-Pearse, 144 Elgin Avenue, London, W. 301,390.
- "ZONDULINE"; for goods in Class 48. By J. G. Good, 19 Park Street, Highbury, London. 301,490.

(From the *Trade-marks Journal*, April 29, 1908.)

- "THIANTRENE"; for chemicals in Class 1 and goods in Class 4. By the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 151 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 299,732, 299,733.
 - "ANTISCALINE"; for goods in Class 1. By H. J. Glanville, Railway Arches, Rouel Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 299,959.
 - "WELDITE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Thermit, Ltd., 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 300,479.
 - "SOLVOS"; for chemicals in Class 1. By A. Ross, Hotchkiss & Co., Ltd., 1 Glengall Road, Old Kent Road, London, S.E. 300,758.
 - "MILBAR"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Beharell & Son, London Road, Barking, Essex. 301,360.
 - "MINTOIDET," "VALROFINE," "SPAVAL," and "VAM-ROF"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3 and for perfumery. By Valroff & Co., Horselydown Lane, Tower Bridge Approach, London, S.E. 299,819 to 299,824.
 - "CREODOL"; for medicated soap. By F. H. Faulding & Co., 54 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 295,982.
 - "SCOPOMORPHIN"; for a medicine. By J. D. Riedel Aktiengesellschaft Gerichtsstrasse 12, Berlin, N. 39. 301,178.
 - "FORMALDIXEN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By C. J. Hewlett & Son, 35-42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C. 301,596.
- Label designs; for "John Bond's Crystal Palace Marking-ink" and for "John Bond's Poppy-red Marking-ink." By A. B. Hickisson, 75 Southgate Road, London, N. 298,782.
- "GLASNET"; for a combined meat-extract and glaze. By H. Thompson & Co., 10 Prospect Row, Birmingham. 301,483.
 - "MONOFOLE"; for goods in Class 48. By Julius Stockhausen, 105 Fischelnerstrasse, Crefeld, Germany. 299,903.
 - "TOILEEN"; for perfumery, etc. By F. H. Ibbetson, Bradley Cottage, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey. 300,797.
 - "SELSO"; for a preparation for the teeth. By Emily Carter, 50 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
 - "BLANCHOL"; for a preparation for the teeth. By H. D. Hayward, 39 Leicester Square, Walsall. 301,657.
 - "ALBUNYL"; for goods in Class 48. By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London. 301,709.

(From the *Trade-marks Journal*, May 6, 1908.)

- "TEMPERINE"; for a chemical in Class 1. By Alfred Collis, 22 Dinorwic Road, Birkdale, Southport. 299,837.
- "KUFORO"; for a foot-rot cure. By John White & Son, White House, Rochford Road, Prittlewell. 299,659.
- "KUREY"; for a veterinary preparation. By W. Heath, Bradford Street Shoeing Forge, Walsall, Staffs. 299,715.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE CIRCULATION OF THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT NEXT WEEK, MAY 23 COVERS THE

ENTIRE TRADE

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURS. NEXT (MAY 21)

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

—LONDON, W.—Illness cause of sale.—Well-established Business, Retail, Optical, and Photographic; returns last year £911; the shop well situated in good middle-class residential locality; roomy use; private entrance; price about £800.

—WESTMINSTER (Residential Locality).—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns between £750 and £800 per annum; net profit £250; full investigation invited; price £600, or offer entertained.

—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Ready-money Business, Retail and Prescribing; returns present rate about £700 yearly; excellent opening for extended trade; rent moderate; price about £400.

—HIGH BARNET (Near).—Good middle-class Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns average £625; net profit £150 (roof given); rent £60; 19 years' lease; price £400.

—LONDON, E. (Main Thoroughfare).—Retail and Prescribing business; held by vendor 32 years; returns average £424 per annum, present rate less; gross profit 50 per cent.; rent £60; price £389.

—LONDON, S.E. (Main Thoroughfare).—General Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns between £1,100 and £1,200 yearly; net profit about £400; well-fitted shop; corner position; rent moderate; price £400.

—LONDON, S.E. (good-class locality).—Retail and Dispensing business; held by vendor 15 years; returns last year about £750; net profit £293; roomy shop, with good house attached; price £600.

8.—ESSEX (Market Town).—Mixed Business, well situate in shopping thoroughfare; returns between £2,000 and £2,500 yearly; the shop is attractive, is fairly fitted and fully stocked; comfortable residence; held on lease; terms, valuation and goodwill, to be arranged equitably.

9.—DURHAM.—Middle-class Business. Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns about £600, formerly £1,000; good opening for an energetic man with small capital; terms, stock and fixtures at valuation and £30 premium.

10.—MIDDLESEX (within easy distance of Town).—Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; all good middle-class trading; returns average £1,000 yearly; net profit £300; modern-fitted shop, fully stocked; price £700.

11.—BIRMINGHAM (within easy distance of).—Good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns about £1,300 yearly; comfortable residence, held on lease; terms, about one year's net profit, and stock and fixtures at valuation.

12.—KENT (Inland Health Resort).—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £600; gross profit £250; the shop is well fitted, and is situated in the centre of town; roomy house; price £450.

13.—DEVON.—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor many years; now retiring; returns between £800 and £900 yearly; profits about the average; early sale desired; price £725.

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TRAVELLER	17
BUSINESS FOR SALE	16
MANAGER WANTED	14

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BIRMINGHAM.—Manager; middle-aged; married; good salary to reliable man desiring a permanency. Send photo with the usual particulars to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Trustworthy Assistant required, not over 28, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; indoors; hours 8 to 8, alternate Sunday night duty 6 to 9; half-day off weekly; capable of taking charge. Enclose photo, with full particulars and salary required, to H. Critchlow, 161 Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant to manage a Branch where a high-class Cash trade is done; must be a gentlemanly and energetic Counterman, a good Dispenser and Window-dresser. Apply, giving particulars of age, height, salary required (outdoors), etc., and enclose photograph, to Hedges & Son, Chemists, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH (outdoors).—Qualified Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business. Please state salary required, enclose photograph, and give full particulars, A. F. Lawrence, The Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Unqualified Assistant required for high-class business; indoors; aged 23-25; must be tall; good Photographic and General salesman essential; unexceptional references required. Apply, with photo and usual particulars, "Anschutz" (14/39), Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, at once, Manager to take sole charge of small business; aged about 30; qualified; good references required. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, Dudley, Short & Co., Chemists, Brighton.

SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

B RISTOL.—Assistant in good-class business; one able to Dispense, and preferably with knowledge of Photography; easy hours and comfortable berth. Apply, stating salary required (indoors), height, age, references, to W. Pitchford & Son, 54 Cotham Hill, Cotham, Bristol.

B RISTOL.—Wanted, at once, a Junior Assistant, accustomed to a good-class business; knowledge of Photography. Apply, with full particulars, salary (outdoors), Buxton & Grant, 176 Whitcladies Road, Bristol.

B ROADSTAIRS.—A competent Junior required in a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be a reliable Dispenser and quick and intelligent at the Counter; state salary required (indoors or out); weekly half-holiday. J. Horrell & Co., Broadstairs.

B URSLEM.—For June 22, good Junior for Country Wholesale and Retail; outdoors; single; short hours; close Thursdays 1 o'clock; no Sunday duty; must be good Salesman; state age, height, and experience, with references and salary required; permanency for good man; one knowing Optics preferred. Thos. Leicester, Chemist, Burslem.

C AMBRIDGE.—About end of June, a qualified Assistant; indoors; not under 26 years of age; must be steady and a reliable and experienced Dispenser; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Beall, 15 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

C ANTERBURY.—Qualified Manager wanted for Branch; experienced; good Prescriber; single. Please give full particulars as to age, height, salary required, experience, &c., photo, Walker & Harris, Chemists, Canterbury.

C LAUGHTON.—Assistant; early in June; about 23; capable Dispenser; gentlemanly education and address; outdoors. Yates, Cloughton, Birkenhead.

C LEVEDON.—June 9; Junior Assistant in good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Please state age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo, to J. H. Shepherd, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 16 Hill Road, Clevedon.

C OLWYN BAY.—Qualified Manager; 24 to 26; permanency to suitable man; good Dispenser; first-class references; single preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to E. A. Neill, Chemist, Colwyn Bay.

C OVENTRY.—Qualified outdoor Assistant; good address; accustomed to quick Store trade; must be smart Counterman. 17/30, Office of this Paper.

D ARTFORD.—An Assistant; able to take charge when required; good Extractor. State age and salary required (outdoors), middle-age not objected to if active, W. T. Tucker, The Medical Hall, Dartford, Kent.

E XETER.—Messrs. Broom, Reid & Co. require Junior Assistant for summer months; must have good knowledge of Dispensing; suit gentleman going to College in October. Photo and full particulars, also salary required, to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street.

F ELIXSTOWE.—Pain & Bayles, Pharmaceutical Chemists, require, immediately, competent Assistant (about 24) accustomed to high-class Dispensing and Photographic business; permanency or season; in- or out-doors. Also Junior or Improver.

F OLKESTONE.—Assistant wanted; outdoors; good-class Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography essential; age about 24. Apply, with usual particulars, stating salary required, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to Mallinson, Central Pharmacy, Folkestone.

F OLKESTONE.—A smart Junior, for good-class Cash business; knowledge of Photography essential; indoors; permanency. Price, M.P.S., Toutine Street.

F OLKESTONE.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (age about 24), outdoors, for a good-class Dispensing business. Full particulars, with photo, stating salary, etc., to Ransford, 24 Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

G RAVESEND.—Immediately, for a permanency, qualified Branch Manager; not over 35; married; first-class references indispensable; to live on premises, with house, gas, and rates free; close Wednesdays at 2; 3 hours duty every third Sunday. Applications, with full particulars and photo (if convenient), to Moore, Chemist, Gravesend.

G RIMSBY.—Wanted, a Junior or good Improver for brisk up-to-date business; hours 8 to 1; 1 o'clock Thursdays. 10.30 Saturdays; no duty. Address full particulars as to salary, etc. (outdoors), to Stevenson, 5 Victoria Street, Grimsby.

H ANLEY.—Junior or Improver wanted in Light Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply, stating age, height, references, etc., to John Tirrell, Market Square, Hanley, Staffs.

H ULL.—Manager, qualified (outdoors), for small Retail, Prescribing, etc.; would suit active middle-aged man having good references; permanency if suitable. State age, height, references, salary expected, and full particulars, to Humber Drug Co., Ltd., 76 Porter Street, Hull.

H ULL.—Wanted, at once, Improver or Junior; outdoors; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 8 to 10; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary required, and usual particulars, to T. Kenny, 236 Beverley Road, Hull.

K ENSINGTON.—Junior Assistant (indoors) wanted, about June 1. State age, height, experience, references, and salary or apply personally, Davis, 4 Stratford Road, Marloes Road, Kensington (midway between Earl's Court and High Street Kensington Stations).

K ENT.—Qualified Assistant wanted, early in June (aged 30-40) for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business. Apply giving references, salary required, etc., to 18/4, Office of this Paper.

K ESWICK (Cumberland).—Wanted, at once, Assistant (outdoors) for season trade until September 30; one accustomed to good class Retail and Dispensing trade, also with practical knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating height, salary required, enclose photo (to be returned), and full particulars, to T. W. Townley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Keswick.

L ANCASHIRE.—Wanted, immediately, thoroughly reliable, energetic, and experienced Assistant; must be thoroughly steady capable of taking charge if necessary; Mixed Retail and Dispensing hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 8.30 to 8 p.m.; Friday and Saturdays 10 p.m.; Wednesday half-holiday. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, Boardman, 19 Market Street, Leigh, Lancs.

L OONDON, W.—Wanted, a Junior; indoors; send photo. Apply to J. Maitland & Son, 10 Chester Place, Hyde Park Square.

L OONDON, N.—Assistant; indoors; aged about 22; two evenings from 6 p.m. or half-day off weekly. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, "Chemist," 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N.

L OONDON, N.—Assistant wanted by middle of June; aged about 22; indoors; some knowledge of Photography necessary; good references. State age, height, experience, and salary required enclosing photo if convenient, Geo. Daniel, 272 High Road, Wood Green, N.

L OONDON, W.C.—Young, gentlemanly, trustworthy Assistant, with fair experience, wanted for quick business; Prescribing and Photography; whole day off weekly, Sundays (3 hours) 2 out of 3 part-time if desired. Applications must include salary required at full details in first instance to "S," 10 Childebert Road, Tooting S.W.

L OONDON, W.—Required, a Dispenser (Male) at the St. George's Hauover Square Provident Dispensary, 16 Little Grosvenor Street, W., from 1 to 3 (about) daily; salary £52 per annum. Apply by letter, with copies of recent testimonials, to Resident Medical Officer.

L OONDON Suburb, North.—A Junior Assistant, with knowledge of Photography; indoors. "B. D." (16/2), Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, N.W.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant to take charge of small Branch business under principal's supervision indoors. 16/7, Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, N.W.—Wanted, at once, Assistant (unqualified or qualified) with good Dispensing experience; indoors; comfortable home; weekly half-holiday. C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, W. Hampstead.

L OONDON, S.E.—Wanted, unqualified Junior Assistant (outdoors) for medium-class Prescribing and Photographic business; must be energetic and good Salesman. Apply (letters only), stating height, salary, when disengaged, enclosing photo (returnable), "M," 33 Croydon Road, Penge, S.E.

L OONDON, N.W.—Part-time Assistant wanted; 2 half-days off 1 week; 3 hours a day for reading; small salary; very comfortable home; indoors; personal application preferred. 69 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park.

L OONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors) wanted, at once kept. Bönly & Co., 85 Bishop's Road, Bayswater, W.

L OONDON, S.W.—Qualified Manager required to work up Branch must be young and energetic and have excellent reference. Apply, in first instance, by letter only, giving full particulars experience, age, height, and salary required (outdoors), to G. Sandersou, 27 Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. Letters answered in three days respectfully declined.

M ANCHESTER.—Locum or part-time wanted for about 4 weeks would suit student, unqualified; outdoors; must have been used to good-class business. Personal interview at 124 Market Street Manchester.

NATAL.—Qualified Assistant required for Durban; capable man; age about 25; one who has had experience in the West-end of London and with a general knowledge of Photography preferred; salary, first year £200, second £212, third £224 per annum, with furnished bedroom on the premises; second-class passage paid; three years' agreement to be signed. Write, with full particulars experience, to "V. N." (197/58), Office of this Paper.

NEWPORT (Mon.).—Tactful and able Salesman for business consisting entirely of own Proprietary Medicines, etc.; able to keep the shop smart and put up stock; salary 30s. (outdoors); half-holiday. State experience and enclose photo, Lewis, Medical Hall, Newport, Mon.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, Junior or Improver (outdoors) for quick business; half-holiday; no Sunday duty. State experience and references, with photo, 15/28, Office of this Paper.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant (English); age about 25; of good experience and with knowledge of French preferred. Address Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, giving full particulars of age, height, etc.

PHYL.—Wanted, immediately, outdoor Assistant for season. Full particulars to Slinn, late Ashfield, Chemist, Rhyl.

ROMFORD.—Qualified Assistant; capable Counterman; energetic and trustworthy; abstainer; knowledge of Photography desirable. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to Thomas England, High Street and Victoria Road, Romford.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.—Wanted, temporary indoor Assistant for a month (about middle of June) to help during holidays; pleasant seaside engagement for a smart man; recently qualified preferred. Please enclose photo and particulars, J. H. Taylor.

ST. MORITZ (Switzerland).—Qualified English Chemist required for June 1st; extra language and Continental experience an advantage; salary 300 francs per month; travelling allowance 120 francs. Full particulars in first letter to International Pharmacy.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, gentlemanly, qualified Assistant required; aged 25 to 30; good salary and permanency for suitable man; must possess exemplary character for honesty, sobriety, and ability as a Salesman. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

STEYNING (Sussex).—Junior or Improver for good-class Country business; indoors; half-day weekly; no Sunday duty; one with knowledge of Photography preferred; must be of good address. Full particulars to F. Smart, Chemist, Steyning.

SURREY.—Assistant, at once, for Branch; steady and reliable; under 30 years; married; Light Retail and Prescribing business; house and gas found; early closing; Wednesday; no Sunday duty. Tottou, Chemist, Raynes Park.

TEES-SIDE.—Wanted, active, qualified Assistant, about 26, for Mixed Retail; able to Prescribe, Extract, and understand Photography. Apply, giving references, experience, salary, and when at liberty, 16/6, Office of this Paper.

WELLINGTON (Salop).—Assistant wanted for June 4, 25 to 30, qualified, and an abstainer, to take charge of Drug Counter in large country business; one used to a Mixed trade preferred. W. & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.

WEST-CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Qualified Assistant, about 30; with previous West-end and Continental experience preferred; salary and commission to reliable man. Apply, "Tube" (198/11), Office of this Paper.

WOODHALL SPA.—At once, for season, Junior or Improver; V. indoors. State salary required and enclose photo, Carlton & Sons, Horncastle and Woodhall Spa.

ASSISTANT required; permanency to suitable man; married preferred; rooms provided; the only necessary qualifications are good experience, address, and references. "South Coast," c/o Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis, Ltd., 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

CHEMIST.—Qualified Assistant wanted for healthy tropical climate; aged about 24; single; good opening for suitable young man; short hours; good salary. Apply, by letter only, giving full details of experience, to Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middle Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY, for a permanency, a thoroughly competent Manager (qualified); aged 26 to 30 years; married preferred; and Prescriber and able to extract Teeth, with knowledge of Optics; first-class references indispensable; salary to commence at £120 and 10 per centage, with house, rates, and gas included. Apply personally, or if by letter enclosing carte, to Charles Cowles, 37 Broadway, Hatford, E.

IMPROVER wanted, at once; splendid opportunity for gaining first-class experience. State age, salary required, and references, "Chemicus" (13/36), Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a first-class qualified Counterman for the West-end. If application is made by letter, please enclose photograph and full particulars to 22 Great Portland Street, W.

MANAGER, qualified, for Branch business, West of England; house provided; half-holiday weekly; good Dispenser and knowledge of Photography essential. State age, height, references, salary required, and send photo (if convenient), to "A. B. C." (198/10), Office of this Paper.

M^R. GRIFFIN, Chemist, Bath, has a vacancy early in June for an Assistant, about 22, well up in Dispensing; indoors; short hours; Free Churchman if possible, though not indispensable.

ONE Senior (registered), about 28, and one Junior (unqualified) wanted for Quick Retail and Photography; outdoors. State salary and references, "Pyro" (14/19), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME wanted; very suitable for a Minor Student; state experience and salary; a personal interview preferred. Apply or call at 3 Mortlake Terrace, Kew, Surrey.

PART-TIME or Improver in West-end Dispensing and Photo business; indoors. State age, salary, experience, to J. Emsley, 175 West-end Lane, Hampstead.

PART-TIME Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; 3 or 4 days a week; Liverpool suburb. Full particulars, with salary required, "Statim" (13/38), Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Assistant, thoroughly practical and experienced, and able to develop business by virtue of keen interest in the art; would be required to give lessons in developing, etc., and visit private houses for the same purpose. Apply, with salary required, references, and photo, to G. Coverdale, Ltd., Chemists, York.

QUALIFIED Manager required; furnished rooms; salary and share of profits; would suit middle-aged man. Apply, with full particulars, to "A. T." (15/21), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for Business in working-class district in large Midland city; house free; references must be A1; abstainer preferred; to suitable man a liberal commission on the profits will be given. Full particulars as to age, references, salary required, in first letter, to 14/21, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Senior, about 26, for a first-class business; excellent prospects of advancement. State salary required, when at liberty, and references, 13/63, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed trade in a working-class district, and we include Colours, Varnishes, etc., in small quantities; no Sunday duty; Thursday half-holiday. State age, salary required, and addresses of the last three situations, for strictest investigation, Exor. of Joseph Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, immediately, energetic, reliable Manager (qualified) for Branch business; live on the premises; interest in the profits; references must be first class. 13/506, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior; unqualified; must be good Counterman; Photography; abstainer; progressive salary for reliable man. 17/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, qualified (indoor) Assistant for Light Wholesale, and to assist at Retail Dispensing; aged 22-24. Send photo, references, salary required, etc., to Glaisyer & Kemp, Chemists, North Street, Brighton.

WANTED, middle-aged, unqualified Assistant, with good all-round experience. Apply, stating age, salary, etc., to 15/31, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady required, smart, reliable, experienced, and good Saleswoman, knowledge of ordinary Surgical appliances and General Retail necessary, for small provincial Drug-stores; used to packing Proprietaries and neat writer preferred; outdoors; state usual particulars and send photo; advertisers might interview London applicants during Exhibition. Apply, 16/18, Office of this Paper.

DOSE Tables for Students of Pharmacy.—We have printed as a twenty-four page booklet a table showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, and have added metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements ($O=16$ and $H=1$). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. Copies can be obtained from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for three penny stamps per copy, post free.

*A Subscriber (271/18) writes: Your little booklet of doses, etc., is right up to date, and most convenient.

Will the Advertiser 15/31 please send his name and address?

WHOLESALE.

A FIRM of Manufacturing Chemists in the Midlands require a competent Chemist for Medicated Lozenges; permanent situation will be guaranteed to a suitable man; wages 50s.; replies will be treated in confidence. Address full particulars, 11/3, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

WHOLESALE—continued.

CAPSULES, Soluble Gelatine.—Advertiser (in Cheshire) is about to start manufacture of above, and requires proficient man; also a girl used to Capsule-making; good terms. Address (in confidence), 11/28, Office of this Paper.

DRY Counter hand, with experience. Walker, Troke & Co., 2 Bath Street, City Road.

EXPORT Clerk required by a London firm of Wholesale Druggists; young (under 35); energetic, reliable, and capable of taking charge of Shipping department; applicants must have had sound training and experience and possess good character. State age, experience, and fullest particulars, to "Singapore" (194/62), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, smart Junior, under warehouseman, in London Wholesale Drug trade; must have had similar experience. Apply, by letter, 196/57, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

REGISTERED Chemist wants immediate employment; Branch or otherwise. "Statin," 52 North Road, Cardiff.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser; permanency; Locum or part-time; references. 57A Mersham Road, Thornton Heath.

DISENGAGED; Locum, Branch Manager, or Assistant; 40; qualified; married. Burton, 67a Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; outdoors; disengaged; Dispensing, Counter, Photography. "Extractor," 53 St. Thomas's Road, Derby.

LOCUM, qualified, has a few vacant dates for holiday duty as Senior or to take charge. "Alpha," c/o Griffiths, Pharmacist, Kids Grove, Staffs.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 30; unqualified; good Counter, Dispensing, and Photographic experience; capable Locum. "E.," 55 Old Steine, Brighton.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; qualified; disengaged; experienced in good General and Dispensing business. S. V. Holgate, 2 Peveril Drive, Nottingham.

ASSISTANT (26) requires berth; outdoors; Optical, Counter, Dispensing, Photographic; well recommended. "Rhei," 57 Mersfield Road, East Putney, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, for good-class business; with Photographic experience; capable Manager; good references. B., 18 Sainfoin Road, Balham, S.W.

BRANCH Manager, Locum; long, varied experience in town and country; energetic; trustworthy; well recommended; aged 45. "Statin," 7 Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged May 30; height 5 ft. 10 in.; aged 37; Prescriber, Extractor, etc.; well recommended. "H.," c/o J. Milling, Chemist, Northgate Street, Chester.

BRANCH Manager or Senior; qualified; aged 28; all-round experience; good references; recommended by Southall Bros. & Barclay. Russell, "Elstowe," Burnham, Somerset.

SENIOR Assistant or Manager; aged 37; height 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged May 30; Prescriber, Extractor, etc.; well recommended. "H.," c/o J. Milling, Chemist, Northgate Street, Chester.

COMPETENT Assistant or Locum; used management; tall; West-end experience; thoroughly reliable; town or country; outdoors; permanency. "B.," 7 Broomcroft, Antrobus Road, Acton Green, Chiswick.

MANAGER; middle-aged and active; town or country; exceptional experience; business with scope for increase and improvement entertained on mutual conditions. "M.P.S." (15/1), Office of this Paper.

HOLIDAY Locum, qualified (and F.S.M.C.); London Chemist would take Locum during his holidays; seaside or nice country district; reasonable terms especially for easy hours. "Amidol" (15/42), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; outdoors; unqualified; abstainer; disengaged. Cor 55 Clifton Street, Cardiff.

LOCUM or Temporary Manager; disengaged. Bates, Chemist 53 Lexden Road, Colchester.

MANAGER, Assistant, or Locum; qualified; Midlands; outdoors; 9 Pinfold Street, Darlaston, Staffs.

LOCUM; qualified; 28; town or country; good references. "Locum," 35 High Street, Aylesbury.

DISENGAGED; 25; good experience and references. "Rhei," 23 Medina Road, Greet, Birmingham.

AS Branch Manager or Locum; abstainer; highest reference; disengaged. "G.," 93 Uxbridge Road, W.

ASSISTANT; 21; outdoors preferred; good experience; disengaged. Rees, 44 Tollington Road, Holloway, N.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser seeks re-engagement; 4 years' experience. 4 Church Lane, East Finchley.

FRENCH Assistant (24), English experience, requires post; London or seaside. Masteau, 40 Pembroke Road, W.

LOCUM (male); Hall; disengaged; Dispensary references; abstainer. Smith, 7 Church Row, Hampstead.

EASY Terms.—Qualified; middle-aged; experienced; disengaged. "Chemist," 46 Emlay Street, Newport, Mon.

SUMMER engagement; Junior; 22; disengaged early June. Smith, 6 Eversfield Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist; young; outdoors; abstainer; excellent references. Wills, Southcliffe, Falmouth.

ASSISTANT; experienced; as Manager or Locum; disengaged. "H. G.," 6 Willow Avenue, Barnes Common, S.W.

DISENGAGED; smart; experienced; Store trade; Extractor; Impressions. "Energetic," 199 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 35; married; experienced; Photography, Optics. "C.," Mr. Steele, 24 Elliott Road, Chiswick.

OUTDOORS.—Assistant or Branch Manager; good experience; unqualified. Williams, 2 Park Villas, Tremaine Road, Anerley.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; aged 22; tall; Dispensing, Photographic; disengaged May 18. Langran, 266 Welford Road, Leicester.

LOCUM or permanency.—Assistant; unqualified; 24; first-rate experience, Coast Dispensing and country; well recommended disengaged shortly. Robertson, Crewkerne, Somerset.

QUALIFIED; 25; first-class experience (London and provincial); good references; disengaged; London preferred. "C.," 1 Merse Terrace, Seacombe.

PART-TIME wanted; Mondays, Fridays, Saturdays; Prescriber, Extract, Dispense; aged 26; abstainer. "L.," 8 Tregarva Road, Clapham Common.

LOCUM or permanency by qualified, energetic, middle-aged man town or country; disengaged 18th inst. Address, "Veritas," 80 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

MANAGER, town or country, qualified, married, reliable, 15 years' experience, seeks permanency; North preferred. "W. A.," 59 Market Place, Barnard Castle.

BRISTOL, or near.—Qualified; 23; tall; good all-round experience; excellent references; Locum for season, or permanency. "G. A.," 14 Clare Road, Eastville, Bristol.

WALES or West of England.—Assistant or Branch Manager energetic; good Prescriber; 16 years' varied experience. Jones, 7 Duffryn Street, Pontllytyn, Glam.

QUALIFIED Chemist (registered Dentist) as Manager; experienced in Dentistry and Prescribing; capable of working in business. "Chemist," 17 Overcliff Road, Lewisham, London.

RELIABLE Manager; qualified; 30; up-to-date experience; Photographic, Prescriber; work neglected business with view to gradual purchase considered. Hyslop, 506 High Road, Tottenham.

MANAGEMENT or Locum; London only; disengaged June 5; experienced in every class of business; aged 32; qualified. Full particulars from "R.," "Fairview," Talfourd Road, Camberwell, S.E.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks engagement as Manager with a good sound business requiring additional capital; in healthy locality fullest investigations; highest references given. "S. W. J.," c/o Trew & Co., 541 Kennington Road, S.E.

QUALIFIED; 22; Dispensing, Photography; all-round experience. Gregson, 116 High Street, Berwick.

UNQUALIFIED; first-class experience and references; disengaged; aged 28. 13/12, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. Caius, 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

PART-TIME; a few hours daily; full Saturday; excellent references. Vanilla, 12 Falmouth Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 35; capable, experienced, energetic; unqualified. "B., Mr. J. Gibbs, Sourhall, Todmorden.

YOUNG man (18), of good address, wishes to have thorough training as Chemist. 9/40, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; experienced; energetic; reliable; disengaged till June 1 only. "Statim," 13 Lower Tulse Hill, S.E.

LOCUM or temporary; good Dispensing and Counter experience; Student. Marriott, Cornville, Heckmondwike.

SCOTSMAN (30), single, qualified, desires management. "Chemicus," 46 Kenwyn Road, Clapham, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; 7 years' experience; references; disengaged; outdoors. "Statim," 11 Pembroke Avenue, Hove.

QUALIFIED; 24; 5 ft. 10 in.; Dispensing, Photography; disengaged. Atkinson, York Terrace, Whitby, Yorks.

DISPENSER (Lady); qualified; experienced; Hospital trained. "F., 85 Leonard Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

PART-TIME; reliable; experienced; Photography; Prescriber; good Salesman; aged 29. 18/3, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (Swiss), aged 23, desires situation in Retail; London or provinces. "T. S.," 8 Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.

PART-TIME; perfect French and good German; highest references. Address, "L. W. B." (12/38), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; 36; disengaged; highly recommended; good all-round man. "Extractor," 136 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 28; experienced Dispenser, Counterman; Photography; disengaged. "T.," Clovelly, Buxton Road, Croydon.

SMART, gentlemanly Junior (22½), good experience, desires engagement in high-class Pharmacy. Adams, c/o Hibbert & Son, Neath.

JUNIOR; 21; disengaged; high-class Dispensing experience; excellent references; Coast preferred. 17/40, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Minor qualification, at liberty middle of June, desires post; Chemist, Institution, or Doctor. "C.," 8 Hanover Street, Varrington.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; Extractor, Prescriber, Photography, Continental; engagements booked; moderate. T. H. Buswell, Warrington.

MANAGER; qualified; married; live on the premises; over 10 years in present situation; permanency. "Southport" (13/7), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, experienced, seeks berth with scope for business energy; a permanency with prospects desired. 18/9, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; Assistant free all evenings; Dispensing, Counter; experienced; good appearance and address. Hethel, 24 Frederick Street, W.C.

JUNIOR; 19; out of apprenticeship shortly; good experience and references; Photography; disengaged July. "Realgar," 82 High Street, Portmadoc.

MIXED Business (Drugs, Drysaltery, etc.).—Competent young man requires situation; Counter or Warehouseman; fully experienced. 9/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED woman (Minor) requires post; Hospital and Retail experience. Apply "Chemist," c/o Miss Bartrop, Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E.

JUNIOR; 21; experienced; Dispensing, Photography; time for study; disengaged end of June; in- or out-doors. Roe, c/o Chemist, Bridge Street, Havcrfordwest.

CHEMIST, married (no children), requires temporary or permanent berth; good references; can manage Branch or assist; moderate terms. "E.," c/o 18 Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.

QUALIFIED (34), first-class Dispensing and all-round experience, good Counterman, willing, requires position; Manchester district; Wholesale or Retail; outdoors. 9/8, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; M.P.S.; town or country; highest references. 15/15, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; as Locum or Assistant; seaside preferred. 14/35, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (22) desires experience; Devonshire or near preferred. 16/11, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; first-class references. Hyne, 1 Crawford Street, Baker Street.

QUALIFIED (26), best experience, seeks good berth. "H.," 59 Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.

LOCUM; unqualified; 28; disengaged. "Statim," 30 Amptill Square, Hampstead Road, N.W.

DISPENSER; qualified; highest references; Locum or part-time. "R. S." (17/8), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; part or whole time; good references; disengaged. "S. S.," 175 Keenington Road, S.E.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; experienced; highest references; permanency. 14/57, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged until 30th; day or week; highest references. Briggs, 100 Boston Road, Hanwell.

SENIOR or Manager; 27; qualified; experienced; highest references; provinces preferred. 15/40, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, Dispensing, after 8 p.m.; near Central districts; rapid, reliable; qualified. 17/16, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant (30), unqualified, desires re-engagement; good experience. 13/23, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 34; married; qualified; liberty in a month; 5 years present berth; permanency. 14/28, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; married; energetic, steady, active; qualified; good references; seeking permanency. "Z" (15/12), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; tall; reliable Dispenser; excellent references; Liverpool district preferred; Locum or permanency. 17/3, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 32; unqualified; abstainer; good references; town or country; single; disengaged. 15/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (22) desires Retail situation; experience chiefly Dispensing; moderate salary; London preferred. 14/5, Office of this Paper.

55; moderate salary (in or out); qualified; active; good Prescriber, Extractor, etc.; interview; disengaged. 7 Masons Avenue, Croydon.

UNQUALIFIED; 20 years age; abstainer; 3½ years' experience; good references; disengaged; in or out doors. "Kodak" (15/36), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser desires post with doctor or institution; Apothecaries' Hall certificate; good reference; disengaged. 14/17, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; aged 44; qualified; tall and active; good all-round experience; 6 years' good reference from present employers. 15/52, Office of this Paper.

SUMMER Holidays.—Locum (qualified Chemist) booking engagements; town or country; experienced; reliable; references. "A. H." (17/24), Office of this Paper.

CONTINENTAL.—Unqualified Assistant (24), with first-class training and testimonials, wishes for Continental experience. Full particulars from 14/5, Office of this Paper.

EXPERT Branch Manager or Assistant; good-class City and Suburban experience; well recommended; disengaged; open to Locum. Fortis, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

MANAGEMENT.—Do you need a Manager? I can fill the bill; I have the experience (good, sound, and practical), covering a period of over 25 years; Photographic, Extracting, Prescribing, and Dispensing; Midlands or the North preferred. "Manchester" (12/27), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER (young); London and Suburbs; Sundries, Packed Goods. 17/38, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMERY and Toilet Requisites Expert; excellent references. "H.," 22 Glead Road, Brixton, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—*cont.*

WHOLESALE—continued.

WANTED, situation in Wholesale; 6 years' first-class experience; also Retail; aged 29. 14/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks position as Traveller; aged 30; salary, travelling expenses, and commission. Long, 108 Swinley Road, Wigan.

SITUATION as Junior or position in Wholesale house; 22; 6 years' experience; London or suburbs; disengaged. "F. W.," 72 Anglesea Road, Woolwich.

WANTED, Agency, commission, or to Represent firm for Drugs, Sundries, Surgical, or Allied, in Lancashire district. "Drug-gist" (18/14), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, situation in Wholesale House; 6 years' Retail experience; 2 in the office of a Wholesale house; disengaged; aged 23. J. Barker, "Tilden Smith," King's Lynn.

WAREHOUSEMAN; 28; used to control; thorough experience despatching and putting-up Drugs, Patents, Sundries. "J. G.," 131 High Street, Stoke Newington.

A GENTLEMAN is open to Represent manufacturers of Drugs and Sundries in the North of England, either on commission or as a Buying Agent. Apply, 10/33, Office of this Paper.

ENGINEER (first-class Working) desires engagement; experienced in making Compressing, Grinding, and Mixing Machinery, Moulds, etc.; 5 years with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. "M.," 137 Turners Road, Burdett Road, E.

REPRESENTATIVE; active, energetic; extensive experience; qualified (competent to push a speciality); excellent references; guarantee if required; no objection to go abroad; extremely good knowledge of French. 15/102, Office of this Paper.

AN experienced Chemist, B.A. (first-class in Science), D.Ph. (Germany), and A.I.C., and with good knowledge of practical Engineering as applied to Chemistry, requires position with a Manufacturing or Analytical Chemist or with a Manufacturer or Broker where knowledge of Chemistry is needed, with or without view to partnership. Address, "T. W.," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—50 Bengers Ordinary, 28s. 1½d. c.d.; 25 Camwal Preference, 10s.; 40 Lewis & Burrows Ordinary, 5s. 1½d.; 47 Idris "A" Ordinary, 13s. 4½d.; 100 J. Knight Ordinary, 22s. 9d.; 66 Meggeson Ordinary, 20s.; 36 Preference, bid wanted; 100 Pears Ordinary, 32s.; 100 Sanitas, 21s. 3d. c.d.; 200 A. J. White Ordinary 5s. 4½d., 100 Preference 12s.

WANTED (subject).—200 Camwal Ordinary 2s. 3d., 200 Preference 8s. 9d.; 200 Idris "A" Preference, 12s.; 150 A. J. White Ordinary, 2s. 10½d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers: London and County. Established 1898.

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to know how to increase your turnover and your profits too. If so learn to test sight and add Optics to your business as a side-line, which has been proved to be the most profitable a chemist can have. My Correspondence Course in Optics and Sight-testing will help you. Write for particulars.

Practising Optician,
J. E. Bamister BLOXWICH.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

TWO Chemists and Druggists.—Second-hand 12-ft. Drug Fitting, Drawers, Cupboards, Lockers, Shelving, Mirror, Poison-cup-board, cornice, 4-ft. Dispensing-screen and Counter, 8-ft. Glass-fronted Serving-counter, under Counter Drawers, 5-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, Perfumery-case and Desk, 6-ft. Wall-case; all high-class condition; the lot £47 10s.; bargain; cheap house for alterations, Window-enclosures, Glass Facias, Stall-plates; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council Election, 1908.

Dear Sirs,

As a candidate for a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council I offer my services in my capacity as an ordinary Retail Chemist, and as a representative of men in the same position. During the last fifteen years I have been in business on my own account, and know the great difficulties with which we have to contend.

For some years past I have endeavoured to serve the trade as Hon. Secretary of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, and have gained considerable experience in organisation and the conduct of public work, which will be of service to me in the larger sphere.

I do not propose to trouble you with my views on trade matters in detail, but would briefly say that, in my judgment, the first duty of the Pharmaceutical Council is to administer certain Acts of Parliament in the interests of the public, and its second to guard the rights and interests of our trade. Any action which appears likely to work for these objects will have my strongest support.

One exception to the above general statement must, however, be made. The Government Poison and Pharmacy Bill is of such a nature and so far-reaching in its possible results that it cannot be passed over without comment.

In the year 1868, after the very fullest consideration, Parliament decided that "it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons . . . should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and . . . be duly examined as to their practical knowledge." For forty years this has been carried out, very greatly to the benefit of the public, as evidenced by the fact that no sooner is an article scheduled as a poison, than fatalities from its use greatly decrease. The reason of this is very plain to all who know the facts. It is because a body of men has arisen, specially fitted by training and education, to handle these dangerous substances with care and discretion. Yet, in the face of this striking evidence of the wisdom of Parliament in 1868, the Government Bill proposes to largely throw away the services of these men, and to substitute a licence in place of "competent practical knowledge." This proposal is not, and cannot be, in the interest of public safety, and it is manifestly unjust to the thousands of qualified men called into being by the 1868 Act. In my judgment it should be strongly opposed, and I would make it my endeavour, if elected to the Council, to use all the resources of the Society, and would personally spare no pains, to maintain the integrity of the Chemist's qualification and the rights given to him by the 1868 Act. I have referred to the advantage which the Act is for public safety, and it does not require much consideration to see that it is also to the advantage of the trade. High-class Pharmacy may, perhaps, lose nothing by the Government proposals, but, unfortunately, the bulk of the trade does not consist of high-class Pharmacists, but of hard-working Chemists and Druggists who, having been through the routine prescribed by law, have at least the right to claim that the privileges held out by the law shall not be taken away from them without some real and great public necessity and an adequate *quid pro quo*.

I would also endeavour to obtain for the chemists of Great Britain advantages already enjoyed by chemists in other parts of the Empire.

In conclusion I would ask all Members of the Society who agree with what I have said to give me their votes and to influence others to do so also. To all other members of the trade I would say—Join the Society and exercise your right to vote, remembering that if you really want to help yourself and the trade to which you belong, you will consider not what you can get out of the Society, but what you can put in.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. HARCOMBE CUFF.

25 Friern Barnet Road, London, N.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPLENDID VALUE (Second-hand).—Handsome 13-ft. wall-fixture, comprising range of drawers with glass labels and knobs, lockers, shelving, with mirror in centre, and cornice, £10; 6-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre, £4 10s.; perfume case and desk, 45s.; 9-ft. mahogany window-enclosure, with two mirrors, £5; 3-ft. plate-glass counter-case, 35s.; 144 gold-labelled shop-rounds, £5 15s.; 11 dozen recess-labelled ditto, £9 10s.; bent-front counter-case, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 75s.; 12 4-lb. pink jars, 40s.; 12 4-lb. blue ditto, recess labels, 48s.; set of 3 plate-glass shelves, 4 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

OPTICAL CHEMISTS ONLY

Whether clients or not, should note my special offer of 12 only 4-inch single column adverts., which will sell Optics for 10/6 the set. Money back if disapproved and you promise not to use. I treat you straight, and expect you to do same to me. All by a special advert. writer known for his excellent pulling refined ads.

BERNARD SLACK, The Original Business Increaser. Tel. 255.
96 Hill Top, West Bromwich.

SECOND-HAND SHOP-FITTINGS.—10-ft. drug-fitting, with lockers and mahogany fronted drawers, glass labels and knobs, mahogany coverboard and cornice, and mahogany fronted pilasters and shelves; 8-ft. mahogany and plate-glass fronted serving-counter; 4-ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter-case; perfume case and desk; 7-ft. mahogany screen, with plate-glass bevelled mirror centre and cases each side; counter under same with plate-glass cases in front; 6-ft. wall-case, opening in front with three glass doors, and fitted inside with shelves; nest of 10 drawers for behind counter; ready for immediate despatch; price, complete, £39 10s. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS supplied at short notice; reliable, experienced men; also Assistants; Stocks taken, balance-sheets prepared by qualified Chemist; businesses quickly and satisfactorily negotiated at half the usual agent's fee; highest references. **Trew & Co.**, 54a Kennington Road, S.E.

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OF 54 PACKAGES PERSIAN COLOQUINTS.

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It is worth while to consider the possibilities of establishing a factory at Capetown, the gateway of South Africa.

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SIGHT-TESTING.—Frame-fitting and practical work in Optics.—An experienced F.S.M.C. and Ph.C. gives full demonstrations at his own establishment (London), or by arrangement; fee £2 2s. for complete tuition. Apply, "Astigmatism" (15, 24), Office of this Paper.

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That you can buy first-class Machinery Oil from us at 1s. per gallon, barrel free. There is no need to pay more. Buy direct, and save intermediate profits. Sample on request.

THE COUNTY CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists
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WHOLESALE wanted to sell our Bolic non-poisonous disinfectant in 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. bottles; also other packed goods for wholesaling. Write, **A. S. Morrish & Co.**, 108 Duke Street, Liverpool.

ONLY one writing between making a sale and posting to ledger; a combination Loose-leaf and Bound book for charge sales; saves hours of bookkeeping; you need it. Write now for P.S.B. pamphlet, **Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd.**, Canning Town, London, E.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN IT ?

That old client after old client renew year by year, unless they have benefited by my system of Business Increasing. 415 Chemists now using this system; is your business different, or which is the wiser—you or the 415. Booklet free, and proof, proof, proof.

BERNARD SLACK, The Original Business Increaser, [Tel.No. 96 Hill Top, West Bromwich.] 255.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

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One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

DISPENSING-BALANCE (Maw's), quite new, as fig. 1917; cost 30s.; accept 15s. **BAKER**, 174 Victoria Street, S.W.

CHEMICAL apparatus; suit Minor student, 7s. 6d.; new induction coil, 7s. 6d., for 5s. **S. ROBINSON**, Knowsley Parade, Cheltenham.

FORMULÆ.

RECIPE for sale, herb-beer extract. **FRANCE**, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

COLD CREAM; an elegant preparation; inexpensive; guaranteed to keep months; formula. P.O. 1s.; sample two stamps. **FURBER**, Chemist, Swanscombe, Kent.

NOVELTY.—Instant polish and varnish reviver; no rubbing; not a varnish, polish, or furniture-cream; formula, 3 doz. litho labels, 2 show-cards in colours, and full instructions, P.O. 3s. 6d. "EXPERT" (4/101), Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

CAMEO, ½-plate, No. 3 Beck detachable lens, 6 dark slides; nearly new condition; price £2; cost £4 5s. **PARKER**, Chemist, Acomb, York.

FOR SALE, at less than half-price, the following Kodaks, as new: **F.P.K.**, Falcon, 5 C.K., 4 B.E., Pocket Brownie, No. 1 Panoram. **KNOX**, Carnforth, Lancs.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

KEENE'S corn-cure, 9 doz.; what offers? Part or whole or exchange. **GOLDTHORPE**, Chemist, Beverley.

HALE'S coca wine, 2½ dozen quarts, 1½ dozen pints; what offers, carriage paid? **WRIGHT**, Chemist, Burnley.

OZONIA, 1 gross 1s. packets, or smaller quantities; good condition; what offers? 195/07, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 70.

SHOP FITTINGS.

SHOP spring roller-blind, 15 ft. by 9 ft., Dean's; what offers? **LOBB**, Willenden.

ONE O'Brien's till, with coin exhibitor; very good condition; cost £4 10s.; best offer. **GOODISS**, Market Street, Leicester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, water bed; new; 36 in. by 48 in.; cost £4 5s.; used 5 days only; what offers? "E. P." 49 Seppoe Road, Clapham Park.

DENTAL forceps, complete set (12), Maw, etc., as new; nickel-plated; 60s. the lot, singly 6s. each. **JACKSON**, Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, W.

MASSEY'S diatomies M.B. sets, 3s. 6d. per 100; also odd fronts, 3s. 100; 250 opal letters, all sizes, relating to teeth; what offers? **EDWARDS**, 176 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

GAS apparatus, complete with 2 50-gallon cylinders, upright stand, silk bag, facepiece, stopcock, etc., in excellent condition, £3 10s.; also Morrison chair, recently reupholstered in green plush; £7 10s. (cost £14). "P." Ribblesdale House, Thrale Road, Streatham.

NEWTN'S 3s. 6d.; 7 doz. Daisy, what offers? 1 oz. ol. neroli extra, 15s.; 1 doz. 2s. 6d. ferroleum (shop-soiled), 9s.; 3 doz. Sucker ointment, 5s.; 8 doz. 1s. dulsoine camphor jelly, 3s.; 9 Johnson's digestive 2s. 9d., 1s. each; 1 doz. Angier's tablets, 8s.; ½ doz. Angier's emul. 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d. each; 1 lb. ferri quin. cit., 4s. 6d.; 6 doz. Heath's magnet, 4s.; 1 oz. lactopeptine, 2s.; ½ oz. lactopeptine, 1s. **MORTIMER**, Chemist, Batley.

WANTED.

POST-CARD stand and moving models. 14/23, Office of this Paper. **FIXTURES**, fittings, cases, bottles, for small shop; cheap. 15/27, Office of this Paper.

PLATINUM, iridium, platinum-chloride reduced; prompt remittance. **ROWSSELL**, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

SMALL tablet-machine; also Kodak film-developing machine; must be in good order. Send particulars and lowest price to "EDINA" (11/27), Office of this Paper.

WATTS' "Flora," Holmes's "Botanical Note-book," Farmer's "Practical Introduction to Botany," also Kirby's "Practical Dispensing and Prescribing," Mason, 68 Leman Street, Aldgate, E.

GOLD labels (Latin and English) for bottles, jars, and drawers, about 250; hand mixer and sifter; odd pestle about 14 in. long; books: "Elementary" or "Art of Dispensing," "Pharmaceutical Latin," etc. **JOHNSON**, 109 Empire Road, Sheffield.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The address of **Mr. Barray**, lately carrying on business as **F. Barray & Co.**, 95 Great Eastern Street, E.C. 194/49, Office of this Paper.